The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873. NUMBER 212.

MATTRESSES.

IMPORTANT.

The WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of the

NATIONAL AND Woven Wire Mattress,

have established a branch of their business at 286 State-st., Chicago, where a full line of their superior Beds can be seen. The public of Chicago and vicinity are invited to call and examine them. THEY ARE THE BEST BED in the world.

For sale by Furniture Dealers generally.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., 286 State-st.

CIGARS.

CIGARS,

Heavily reduced in price, by the Box and at Retail. Consumers cannot fail to be suited in our large stock, and at our LOW PRICES.

146 Madison-st.,

Corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.,

191 WEST MADISON-ST.

STANTON & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS AND IMPORTERS.

FOR SALE.

Arnold's, Sanford's, & Carter's

INKS,

AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

An Elegant Suburban Residence, situated in Park Ridge, 13 miles from the city, on the C. & N. W. R. R. The house is brick, and contains 15 rooms. The grounds are large and finely laid out, and well supplied with small fruit. Possession given May 1. Apply to

A. W. PENNY,

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

HARNESS!

TO STAGE LINES.

We have some first-class Stage Harness for sale cheap. SHORT & BRAYTON, 181 East Madison-st.

Steam Lumber Barge for Sale.

Steam Lumber Barge "St. Clair" for sale. For price and terms apply to E. R. AYRES, Sandusky, Ohio.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

SEND QUICK for full programme to Third Grand Gift Concert, to

be given, under special authority of the Legislature in Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on April 8, 1873, for benefit of PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., all privileges of which are absolutely free to everybody, and worthy the patronage of all who desire to see the Great West and South benefited by the best Library ever opened in this country. Half a Million Dollars Money, will be given in 10,000 gifts, ranging from $10 to $100,000 each. Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville Treasurer, and Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, Manager for Board of Library Trustees. All orders or applications for tickets must be made either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. J. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st, CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 987 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 637 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 853 State-st.; L. MANASSE, Optician, at Sherman House, 33 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

NOTE—J. M. BRYANT, Esq., owner of "Bryant Block" and other large Chicago property, has charge of the Chicago office, and will give personal attention to all orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SHIPPERS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Receipt Books

Now ready and for sale by

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., Stationers, 35 South Canal-st.

Will remove April 15 to 84 Lake-st.

MISSING.

Since Monday, the 10th inst., ROBERT CARSWELL, of Wheaton, Ill. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, with auburn hair, sandy chin whiskers, long and pointed; light complexion and high forehead. Any information concerning him will be most liberally rewarded by his friends, at 90 Oak-st.

Boston Steam Carpet Cleaning Company

Is fitting up the building 44 and 46 West Adams-st. for the purpose of cleaning Carpets, and will be ready to start the machines on the 25th.

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid. No charge for cartage. A. N. HANKINSON.

QUIGG'S PARLOR SWING

Is a useful present for baby. Having a tray in front obviates dizziness, and prevents the child from falling out. Sent by express C. O. D., $4.50. J. F. QUIGG, 253 West Madison-st.

N. Y. 3-Ply Ready Roofing.

Any one can apply; requires no heating. Send for samples. For sale by WM. LITTLE'S SONS, 72 West Lake-st., Chicago.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old shingles or composition roofs can be repaired by using our Granite Cement; requires no heating; is ready for use. For sale by WM. LITTLE'S SONS, 72 West Lake-st., Chicago.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

ART GALLERY.

$3 Children's PHOTOGRAPHS. $3

BRAND makes a specialty of Children's Photographs; so while the little ones are in good health, take them to his studio, where you will get the finest work for THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

$3 596 Wabash-av. $3

RANGES, &c.

VAN'S RANGES,

Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,

S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

WATCHES, &c.

FINE WATCHES.

We have in stock a very large assortment of Fine Watches, Gold Opera, Guard and Vest Chains, "Gorham" Sterling Silverware in beautiful cases, and elegant Jewelry. One price to all, and as low as any Jewelry House in the United States.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

BUILDING PAPER.

PATENT BUILDING PAPER,

FOR

Sheathing, Siding, Plastering, Roofing, and Carpeting,

CAN BE FOUND AT

Rock River Paper Co.'s

NEW STORE,

No. 140 East Lake-st.

Circular and Samples Sent Free to Any Address.

MUSICAL.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Immense Stock.

ARION — Equals the Best. Three patented improvements possessed by no other Piano.

VOSE — The Cheapest Good Piano in the United States. Four Round corners.

ESTEY — The Best Organ in the world. Contains the Beautiful Vox Humana, and the wonderful Vox Jubilante.

STORY & CAMP,

No. 211 State-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL,

BLISS & SNOW,

STATIONERS,

Have Removed to 86 Dearborn-st.

REMOVAL.

J. P. DALTON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, and the largest stock of House Furnishing Goods in the West.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

WANTED

By HAMMOND & GAGE, 54 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 9 per cent interest.

OGDEN & SCUDDER, Room 9, Nixon's Building.

STATIONERY.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Reinhardt & Foreman, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to said firm are payable to the undersigned, Henry Reinhardt, who will settle all demands against said firm.

HENRY REINHARDT,
JOSEPH FOREMAN.

Chicago, March 13, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Summons communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438 A. F. and A. M., this Wednesday evening, at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st. All members are hereby notified to be present. Business of importance to every member will come before the Lodge. By order of

E. T. SMITH, W. M.

H. O. COLLINS, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge No. 271 F. and A. M., holds a special communication this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Oriental Hall, on LaSalle-st. Work on F. C. degree. The craft are invited. By order of

C. W. DAY, W. M.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Bogy, of Missouri, Desires to Be Investigated.

Speculations on the Result of the Caldwell Case.

General Webster for Assistant Treasurer in This City.

Proceedings in the Senate Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The continued assaults on Caldwell, from both Democratic and Republican quarters, encourage the hope that he will finally be expelled. Senator Morton said to-night that he would not be surprised if his resolution declaring the seat vacant would be carried, but this is not generally anticipated, although the debate of the last few days has had the effect to make a perceptible gain of votes in the direction of expulsion. Senator Conkling has the floor to-morrow, when an elaborate and technical argument may be expected against the Morton resolution.

CINCINNATI SUB-TREASURER.

There is an evident intention to delay the appointment of the Assistant Treasurer for Cincinnati until the next session of Congress. Whether it is because there are so many applicants, or Senator Sherman desires to consult with his constituted does not as yet appear. Nevertheless, this statement may be confidently made, that the new office will not be filled for some time yet.

REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The President, to-morrow, will send the following appointments to the Senate: R. H. Whiting, present Assessor of the Fifth Illinois District, to be Collector; W. P. Johnston, Assessor Second Kentucky District, to be Collector; F. S. Hill, Assessor Fourth Kentucky District, to Collector; William P. Sapp, to be Collector of the Thirteenth Ohio District, vice A. A. Guthrie; Henry Hamden, Assessor Second Wisconsin District, to be Collector.

CHICAGO SUB-TREASURY.

The appointment of Gen. Webster to the Assistant Treasurership of Chicago is not in accordance with the wishes of Senator Logan, to say nothing of the rest of the Illinois delegation. As to this selection, the President says it is his own choice, and that, if he has any influence with the present Administration, he is going to have his own way in this instance at least.

EXONERATED.

The report of Messrs. Holman, Foster, and Ferry, made the last day of the session in the case of Commissioner Douglass, charged with embezzlement, as a Collector in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District, entirely exonerates that officer, and throws the blame of the loss of funds to the Government on his subordinates.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, was to-day nominated and confirmed to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury, made vacant by the promotion of Richardson. Sawyer is Richardson's brother-in-law, and, besides, is a native of Massachusetts. This appointment carries out the original slate, which it was so badly feared was broken a few days since. During his career in the Senate, Sawyer was not especially distinguished for his knowledge of financial matters.

SENATOR BOGY.

In view of the memorials that have been laid before the Senate, and the rumors that have been afloat charging bribery and corruption in connection with the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate, that gentleman announced from his place to-day that, till there shall have been a full investigation of all the charges, he does not propose to take any active part in the Senate. Bogy covets the fullest inquiry in his case. In accordance with his request, the Committee on Privileges and Elections will meet to-morrow, and proceed with an investigation of the case. It is not known whether witnesses will be summoned, and it is hardly possible that the Committee will continue the investigation after the close of the session.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NATIONAL BANK AUTHORIZED.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the City National Bank of Paducah, Ky., with a capital of $200,000 to commence business.

RAILROAD TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, acting under the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, has rejected seven claims made by railroad companies for the refunding of taxes paid on the interest dividends and profits.

NOMINATIONS.

The President made the following nominations: E. A. Thomas, New York, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Wyoming Territory; Jason B. Brown, Indiana, Secretary of Wyoming Territory; Hiram Latham, Surveyor General, Wyoming; B. F. Campbell, Register of the Land Office at Vermillion, Dakota; Collectors of Internal Revenue—Isaac H. Duvall, First District of West Virginia; S. H. Bailey, Fourth District of Michigan; Alexis Cape, Sixteenth District of Ohio. Postmasters—Robert S. Kendrick, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. S. Krake, Ravenna, O.; William Jackson, Rock Island, Ill.; James Newby, Cambridge City, Ind.; P. Cuner, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; R. J. Tompkins, Mount Carroll, Ill.; F. M. Cassiday, Winterset, Iowa.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John Geoforth, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, to take effect April 5; David Noggle, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; J. P. Kidder, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona; Coles Bashford, Secretary of Arizona; Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado; William G. Rich, Secretary of New Mexico; James F. Lane, United States Attorney of Iowa; Register of the Land Office, William H. Fitzpatrick, Topeka, Kansas; Collectors of Internal Revenue—Sherman Bailey, Fourth District of Michigan; Lewis Weitzel, Thirteenth District of Ohio. Surveyors of Customs—Thomas Steele, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. H. Stephenson, Cincinnati, O.; W. T. Miller, Alton, Ill.; Geo. Fisher, Cairo, Ill.; James P. Luse, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. R. Halliday, Wheeling, W. Va.; Wm. M. Evans, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Philip Hambrook, Evansville, Ind. Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer, New Orleans.

Postmasters—James B. Morris, Albia, Iowa; Franklin A. Munson, Sandwich, Ill.; Edward S. Smith, Batavia, Ill.; Daniel N. Gross, Napierville, Ill.; Asa Reynolds, Grand Haven, Mich.; Josiah Deloach, Memphis, Tenn.; Wm. H. Stillwell, Humboldt, Tenn.; Aaron B. Turner, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Almon M. Ellsworth, Lowell, Mich.; L. A. Burnett, Terre Haute, Ind.; Benjamin F. Hegler, Attica, Ind.; James F. Jackson, Union City, Ind.; David W. Voyles, New Albany, Ind.; William A. Horral, Washington, Ind.; William L. Winkler, Columbus, Ind.; Joseph A. Curran, Delaware, Ohio; Elias W. Merrill, Muskegon, Mich.

COLLECTOR CASEY.

Col. Casey's confirmation as Collector of New Orleans is earnestly opposed. Senator West is against him, but more, he says, in the interests of the State of Louisiana than with the hope of defeating him. It is said the vote will be close.

COMMISSIONERS TO VIENNA.

The following persons have been appointed by the President to attend the Vienna Exposition:

Practical Artisans—Lyman Bridges, Illinois; George A. Stanberry, Ohio.

Scientific men—J. Lawrence Smith, Kentucky; John A. Warder, Ohio.

A large number of honorary Commissioners to the Exhibition have also been appointed.

THE BALTIMORE COLLECTOR.

A delegation of colored men from Baltimore, headed by Bishop Wayman, called on the President this morning, in behalf of the retention of Collector Thomas at that port.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

SENATOR BOGY.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator BOGY (Mo.) said that during his absence, yesterday, a memorial was presented from certain members of the Missouri Legislature, asking the Senate to investigate the charges of improper means, bribery, and corruption, in the procurement of his election. He then proceeded to relate the circumstances under which he was elected in that contest. It was alleged that money had been used, but at no time was he or his distinguished competitor charged with using money. One man, however, without political distinction, but of large fortune, was charged with having made up his mind to buy his seat. Immediately after his (Bogy's) election, a resolution was passed in the House of Representatives for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether money was improperly used in the Senatorial election. After nearly one month, the Committee made a lenghty report, in which it was stated that there was no evidence, directly or indirectly, to criminate the Senator-elect, Bogy, and fully exonerated him. The Committee also found that no member of the General Assembly received money, directly or indirectly, to influence his vote. At his instance the Committee extended the investigation, and made another report, reaffirming the first report, and asked to be discharged. This matter, it was thought, was ended, but it appeared some of the Republicans had presented a memorial to the Senate asking for an investigation. This memorial was in general terms. It did not say that anything could be proved. This was a matter of great importance. Here was a State, which had as bright a record, and whose escutcheon was as clear of stain as any other State, and therefore he might well claim as a right, due himself and his State, that the Senate at once take up the case. If he had any reputation for anything above another, it was that of being an honest man; and, though he admitted he was an ardent politician, he had never been charged with corruption. He did not like to be held up before the country as a man who had obtained his seat here by improper means. He could not vote to expel or retain any member of this body while he himself was subject to investigation. Under these circumstances, he should suspend his functions on all such questions.

CALDWELL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. NORWOOD said the Senate had the perfect and absolute power to declare void an election procured by bribery and fraud, and remit the matter to the State for a new election.

Mr. THURMAN said the result of his examination of the testimony was that the election of Caldwell was thoroughly corrupt. He had examined much evidence in his time, and never had he seen evidence so conclusive and damaging as this. He found that the Committee on Privileges and Elections unanimously reported the most material facts.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that, as a member of the Committee, he dissented from the finding of facts, but had not time to write a dissenting report.

Mr. THURMAN did not deny what the Senator said, but he found facts in the report upon which they were called to act. If they did not turn out a man whose election was procured by fraud, or declare the seat vacant until they obtained stronger testimony, the power to do so might as well be stricken from the Constitution. The legal argument was in a narrow compass. The Senate has the power under the Constitution to judge of the election qualifications and returns of its members, and therefore it could not be a violation of State rights to exercise the power conferred in that instrument.

No further debate took place.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. WINDOM offered a resolution that the Committee on Transportation be authorized to sit during the recess, and report to the Senate on the subject of transportation between the interior and seaboard, with the power to send for persons and papers, &c.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterward

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The East River Bridge—A Sunday-School Superintendent as a Smuggler—Bond Robbery—Sentenced—The Tombs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Work has commenced on the Brooklyn anchorage of the East River bridge. These will consist of enormous masses of masonry, 130 feet long and 120 wide. An excavation has been made, 25 feet deep, at York and Front streets. At the bottom a timber platform four feet thick will be laid, and upon this will be placed the masonry. At the depth of about 18 feet will be placed four enormous iron plates weighing 23 tons apiece. Immense arms radiate from the plates, to which are fastened chains which hold the cables. The plates will be held down by masonry weighing several thousand tons. A few feet below the surface the workmen struck a bed of superior building soil, which will save the Company $15,000. Several old landmarks have been destroyed, and many curious articles have been found. In one spot a collection of old copper coins was discovered. The Brooklyn tower is now 150 feet high, and the New York tower 50 feet. Work will soon be resumed, and it is hoped both will be completed this year.

The deficiency in the amount of building in this city on account of the eight-hour agitation is computed at 25 per cent. The masters are operating with half the usual force, and thousands of mechanics are unable to obtain employment. The influence of 20 per cent addition to wages has brought the cost higher than rent can cover.

Treasury Agent Jayne reports that a well-known and highly respected Wall street sugar importer, who is also a Sunday-School Superintendent, and a member of a Board of Foreign Missions, has been detected in smuggling silks in sugar samples, which are passed free. The extraordinary weight of the samples excited suspicion. The duty on the silks captured amounts to $500, and it is believed that the smuggling has been successfully carried on for a long time. Mr. Jayne refuses to disclose the name of the culprit.

The Baltic arrived from Queenstown this evening, with C. McSweeney on board, to whom was entrusted the flag intended as a present to the Sixty-ninth Regiment by the men of Tipperary. The Baltic was delayed by storms, and on Sunday she blew a sheet off the boiler. The flag is green silk, embroidered with golden fringe, and cost $1,000. McSweeney has delivered it to O'Donovan Rossa, one of the Committee appointed to receive it.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, March 18.—A robbery of bonds, amounting to $168,000, from the office of the President of the Pennsylvania and Western Railroad, in Broad street, on Saturday, is reported this morning. The thieves, of whom there were two, entered the office while the President was at lunch. No arrests have been made. The bonds, being of the company, will be difficult of negotiation.

The Board of Supervisors are to investigate their clerk, Young, who is charged with complicity in the ring frauds.

In Brooklyn, to-day, Wm. L. Hatch, a detective, convicted of perjury in a divorce suit, was sentenced to six years and three months, and David Dowd and Eugene Small, the boy "fire bugs," convicted of arson, were sentenced to seven years each in the State Prison.

The Committee investigating the condition of the Tombs report in favor of the demolition of the building fronting on Centre street, and the erection of an entirely new structure.

EVANSVILLE.

An Incendiary Convicted—The Hartman Homicide.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 18.—John B. Simpson was to-day convicted of setting fire to Wiltshire & Kneik's cooper shop on the morning of Feb. 11, and was sentenced to the penetentiary for ten years.

Examinations in the Hartmam homicide case were began yesterday and will occupy several days. The best legal talent in the city is engaged on both sides.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, March 18.—Mrs. Senator Logan was at Provo, to-day, arranging for the removal of the remains of her father, Capt. Cunningham, to Illinois.

The *Journal* this evening has a statement that on the night Mr. Cunningham died a number of men assembled around his house, cursing the Gentiles, thinking the old Captain dead, and acting otherwise in the most shameful manner.

In a criminal case before a Mormon Justice, where the defendant was fined, notice for appeal was refused on the ground that Chief Justice McKean had decided there could be no appeal under the present law from a Justice's Court. The Justice said he differed from McKean's ruling, but intended to adhere to it, as the authority of a superior tribunal.

Three companies, with with nearly $1,000,000 cash capital, principally from New York and Brooklyn, are organizing for the purchase and development of mining property in the northwestern part of the Territory.

Several rumors are in circulation affecting the solvency of one of the leading monetary institutions of the city.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 18.—To-day Gov. Washburn returned to the Assembly its bill authorizing the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to bridge the Mississippi River at LaCrosse, with his objections, based solely on a general reason and not at all on local grounds. He holds that the Federal Government, through Congress, has absolute control of the navigation of the Mississippi River; that this bridge was by act of Congress of April, 1872, to be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and the kind of bridge authorized to be built was defined in the law, and another act of June, 1872, provided that, in locating any such bridge, the Secretary of War shall have due regard to the security and convenience of navigation, the convenience of access, and the wants of all the railways and highways across said river. Under such acts, a Board of United States Engineers twice decided on a location for the bridge. The point fixed was not where the people of LaCrosse or the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company desired, but they declared that, in view of the obstruction to navigation, and the accommodation of converging roads at or near LaCrosse, it was the proper place, and they decided that the location at the point desired by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company would interfere with navigation. In this bill, the Governor says, the Legislature says to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, "Disregard the authority of Congress, the action of the Secretary of War, and the Board of Engineers, and build a bridge from the point of your own selection, and instead of putting in a draw such as the law of Congress requires, which shall be 160 feet in the clear, put in a suitable draw, of which you are to be the judge; instead of putting in your piers parallel with the current, as the law of Congress required, put them as you like." Quoting at length from the report of the locating Board of Engineers, the Governor concludes: "I cannot approve the bill without sanctioning the nullification of a law of Congress plainly authorized by the Constitution. It is an assertion of State rights never before claimed within my knowledge where Congress had already affirmatively acted in the premises, in any section of the Union, not even in that section of country where those rights have been most watchfully guarded; nor am I willing to say that the Government Engineers have failed to discharge the duty imposed upon them under the law of Congress."

After hearing the message read, the Assembly adjourned till the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the bill was taken up as a special order, the message then having gone to the printer, and, without any further consideration or any debate, passed by barely the requisite two-thirds, secured by tremendous pressure and the most powerful influences. The vote was announced 58 to 30, whereupon Mr. Vilas, of this city, changed from the negative to the affirmative, making it 59 to 29. The bill comes up in the Senate to-night, and the friends of the Governor are confident he will not be overruled there.

Last night, an unfriendly amendment was adopted to the bill designed to enable the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to get lands in advance of fulfilling the conditions of its charter, and this afternoon the whole subject was indefinitely postponed. The bill reported from the Railroad Committee last night has passed both Houses, requiring bridges on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to be constructed in accordance with the regulations and plans of the United States Engineers, in order not to interfere with navigation.

Both Houses have concurred in the bill for an investigation into the management of the Mineral Point Railroad Company.

Both Houses have killed the propositions to refer to the Governor for adjustment the question of title to certain lands between the West Wisconsin Company and the St. Croix & Superior grant.

The Assembly has passed resolutions highly complimentary of Speaker Barron, and the Senate of Lieut.-Gov. Pettit, and its elective officers, and the reporters. Other business was as follows:

SENATE.

Last night a resolution was offered commending the action of the Wisconsin Congressmen who voted against the increase of salaries, and severely censuring Senator Carpenter and Mr. Eldridge, who voted for it. This was amended to-day, and adopted by striking out the names, and disapproving the action not only of those who voted for such increase, but those who took it after voting against it.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly concurred, by a vote of 84 to 5, in the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment prohibiting counties, towns, and villages becoming indebted for any purpose to an amount exceeding 5 per cent of the value of the taxable property; also, the bills to make the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General a State Board of Assessment; to codify and revise the laws relating to public printing, and the publication and distribution of statutes and other public documents; providing a new schedule for State printing; requiring newspapers to be printed two years before they can compete for county printing; to provide for the sale of delinquent lands by County Treasurers; to provide for the settlement of the claim of Morgan L. Martin against the State on account of his suit with the Fox & Wisconsin River Improvement Company.

Both Houses have agreed to terminate business at 11 o'clock to-morrow, leaving twenty-four hours for enrolling and signing bills.

The Senate, to-night, voted to postpone the consideration of the LaCrosse Bridge bill veto till to-morrow morning. An absentee favorable to the Railroad Company has been sent for by special engine, and the Company thus hopes to have the bill passed to-morrow.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 18.—Col. Deland, of Saginaw, and Gen. Withington, of Jackson, introduced, in the Senate and House, respectively, resolutions condemning those Congressmen who voted extra pay, regretting that any allowed themselves to take it, and expressing satisfaction that both Michigan Senators, and two-thirds of her Congressmen voted against the measure.

The vote by which the bill regulating challenges to jurors in criminal trials was lost yesterday, was reconsidered, and the bill passed. The purpose of the bill is to prevent the rejection of jurors on trivial grounds.

Twenty-two bills passed in 57 minutes in the Senate this morning.

A bill passed the House regulating the management of mutual fire insurance companies.

A debate is progressing in the House, to-night, over the concurrent resolution to take a recess from April 5 to Jan. 7, next.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—In the House today a preamble and resolution were offered, setting forth that

WHEREAS, Wholesale rumors of corrupting influences used among the members of the House were in circulation, to secure the adoption or defeat of certain measures, affecting the honor of the Legislature seriously, therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed with power to send for persons and papers, and investigate into the the truth of said rumors and report as early as practicable.

Adopted—53 to 3.

The general railroad bill as amended by the Committee was taken up in the Senate to-day, and, without material change, was ordered to third reading.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 18.—In the State Senate, to-day, Messrs. Lowery and Allen were added to the Tweed Investigating Committee after a long and excited discussion.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18.—In the House, this afternoon, the House bill to authorize one Justice of the Peace to lay an action against another Justice, for refusing to pay over money he has officially collected, was passed; also, House bill to increase the fees of witnesses in Justices' Courts to one dollar per day. The Currency Committee reported back the Senate bill to repeal the Usury law, recommending its passage. After being amended so as to allow banks of issue to charge not to exceed 9 per cent, the bill was ordered printed.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 18.—Notice was given in the Senate, to-day, of a joint resolution raising a committee to investigate the funding of the Halford bonds. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of the law passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the issuance of $3,000,000 levee bonds. A bill passed creating the County of Baxter. It has gone to the Governor.

THE FIRE ERA.

Partial Destruction of a Montreal Hotel—Narrow Escape from a Holocaust—Two Persons Jump from the Fifth Story and Die of Their Injuries—The Centreville Conflagration—Fires at Ogdensburg, New Hamburg, and Elsewhere—Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 18.—Early this morning the St. James Hotel, a five-story building, on Victoria Square, took fire. The servant girls, who slept in the fifth story, finding escape temporarily cut off, turned in despair to the windows, and three of them threw themselves to the sidewalk, where their fall was partially broken by a heap of mattresses and other soft materials. Their condition is precarious. One girl hung by the hands out of the window for twenty minutes, till rescued by the firemen. A man jumped out of the fifth story to the sidewalk, and was picked up for dead, though he lived for a time. Numbers of others were seriously injured. Thomas, of the Ontario Bank, made a rope of quilts, which, after he was part of the way down, gave way, and he fell to the ground. A man named Belcher did the same. Heildich climbed from one window to another, but finally slipped and fell. During this time the spectators were greatly excited, and a portion of the fire brigade devoted all of their time to rescuing life. The roof, the fifth and fourth stories were consumed by fire, while the remainder was only saved by flooding with water. The loss by fire and damage is large, but the amount is not ascertained.

LATER.—Two more victims of the fire this morning have died at the hospital, and a smothered body has been found. Others are expected to die hourly. The loss, it is believed, will not much exceed $20,000, as the damage by fire was only in the upper part of the building.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—George Neimeyer's carriage manufactory, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Liberty streets, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is not less than $30,000. Insured for $25,000, in the Enterprise, German Mutual, and Washington Companies of this city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—Advices received from Centerville, O., up to 9 o'clock last night state that the fire was not subdued till it had destroyed all the houses on the south side of Main street. Among those consumed are the dwellings of Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Steele, John Roof, John Davis, and Dr. Jenkins, and also his drug store, the saddleries of John Steele and Mr. Davis, and the store-room of Lloyd & Thomas, in which was kept the Post-Office. The loss will reach $35,000, on which there is very little insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 18.—Another incendiary fire at Cedar Falls, Iowa, last night, destroyed two blocks, owned by L. H. Severin, and occupied by Pitcher & Pennock, dry goods; loss total; insured for $4,000; W. J. Pitcher, furniture dealer, loss total; insured for $500; B. Thorp, Jr., dry goods, loss total; insurance, $4,000; Stearns & Odell, furniture dealers, partial loss; insured for $2,000; Price Bros., picture gallery, over Thorp's store; loss unknown. There are a dozen other smaller losses. The total loss is $20,000; insurance about $15,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. This is the third of this kind, and it creates intense excitement. A number of firemen were injured by falling walls: J. P. Davis had an arm broken; Peter Negley, legs badly bruised; John Philpot, burned about the head and face; J. B. Cavanaugh, badly injured; James Williams, thumb cut off by an engine.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—On Sunday night a boy and girl, children of a colored man named Reed, were burned to death in a house two miles from New Albany, Ind., in the absence of the father. An older boy escaped from the burning building.

MACON, Ga., March 18.—A fire on Cotton avenue, this morning, destroyed twenty-five frame buildings, twelve of which were stores and shops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 18.—A fire in Grand Rapids, to-night, destroyed Baxter's furniture store. Loss, $4,000.

NEW HAMBURGH, N. Y., March 18.—The dye-house of the Duchess Print Works were burned this morning. The loss is $50,000. Six hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., March 18.—The fire in this city, on Sunday morning, was very destructive, and threatened the whole town. The entire losses will be $150,000. Among the heaviest losers are J. H. Morgan, grocer, and R. H. Houston. Much of the loss was occasioned by he business men moving the goods in anticipation of the fire reaching them.

SPRINGFIELD.

Honorary Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition—Certificates of Organization—Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The following gentlemen received honorary commissions to the Vienna Exposition to-day: Dr. Paul Von Seydwitz, of Chicago; Sampson Kingboker, of Quincy; E. A. Van Deveer, of Taylorville; A. W. Rinney and M. P. Hatfield, of Chicago; Eli Kahn, of Mattoon.

John M. Pearson, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, resigned his position to-day as Trustee of the Industrial University of Champaign, and it was accepted by the Governor.

Statements were filed and license issued to-day to the following companies, in the office of the Secretary of State: Lewis Coal Company, capital stock $150,000, located at Murphysboro. The Wyoming Manufacturing Company, capital stock $15,000. The Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, capital stock $150,000. The W. T. Noble Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, capital stock, $100,000, and the Champaign Coal Mining Company, capital stock, $100,000.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Prognostications—Reports from Various Places.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Probabilities—For Wednesday in the New England States and New York, southeast winds veering to the southwest, with clouds and rain. For the Middle Atlantic coast southwest winds, followed by west winds and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, westerly winds and generally cloudy weather. For the southwest northerly winds. The storm centre in Michigan will extend over Lake Ontario, with continued brisk winds on the Lower Lakes. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, falling barometer, easterly winds, clouds, and rain; threatening and rising weather will extend over the southern portion of California.

Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, New York, New Haven, and New London, and are ordered for Woods' Hole, Boston, and Portland.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The moderate temperature continues, except in the far Northeast—the mercury marking zero at Quebec this morning. Generally cloudy east of the Mississippi, with rain at St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Cleveland. Thermometer 60 degrees at San Francisco, 20 degrees at Pembina, 33 degrees at Duluth and Escanaba.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Aurora (Ill.) Court of Common Pleas, now in session, has two colored men on the jury, and twelve divorce cases, twenty-two criminal, and seventy civil law cases on the docket.

The case of the Rochester Inspectors of Election, indicted for receiving votes of Susan B. Anthony and thirteen other women, was yesterday postponed until the May term.

A sad accident occurred at West Jefferson, Ohio, last evening. Two small boys, sons of Frederick Grisste, a large manufacturer of this place, aged respectively 5 and 12 years, while amusing themselves with a gun, which was apparently without a load, the older, assuming the attitude of a soldier, presented the muzzle of the gun to his brother's breast, saying, "Freddie, I will shoot you." He pulled the trigger, killing the little fellow instantly. The unfortunate boy seems much distressed, and has made several attempts at suicide, but without success.

Albert W. Chamberlin, of Cleveland, who plead "guilty" to an indictment for murder some weeks ago, appeared in Court yesterday, and changed his plea to "not guilty." His defense will be based on the plea of insanity.

Bermuda advices to the 12th inst., report that the Captain and twelve of the crew of the Italian bark Anna, which foundered at sea on the 14th of February, arrived on the 6th inst. in an open boat.

Alexander & Maxwell, dealers in groceries and dry goods, at Ames, Iowa, have failed.

The remains of Lieut. Reid T. Stewart, late of the Fifth United States Cavalry, brutally murdered by the Apache Indians in Arizona, last August, have been taken to Erie, Pa., by order of the War Department. He was a native of that place, and graduated at West Point in 1871.

The citizens of Frankfort have subscribed $1,000 for the sufferers by the Lawrenceburg fire. A meeting of the citizens has requested the City Council to appropriate $1,000 more.

Jailer Fields, who was struck with a bar of iron by Perry, who, with three others, escaped from the jail in Auburn, N. Y., on Friday last, died yesterday morning. Perry is still at large.

C. W. Hurley, Radical nominee, was elected Mayor of Galveston on Monday.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Strike on the Missouri Northern Railroad—Fiendish Work of the Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The strike on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad still continues. Trains have been stopped at different points to-day, and the strikers seem determined to suspend the operation of the road. Armed police from this city are at various places along the line, but they are not strong enough to prevent the mob from at least partially carrying out their designs. The military have not been ordered out, as reported last night. Some trains moved from Moberly to-day under a guard of police, and comparative order prevails at that point. The engines ditched there yesterday morning were placed on the track again during the day,—the working force being protected by police, and the road is now clear. The train that left here last night ran into a pile of ties placed on the track on the St. Charles grade, and the engine was ditched, but nobody was hurt. Chief Engineer Wilson will arrive here to-night, when a compromise is expected to be made.

About 9 o'clock this morning, a bridge crossing a small stream a few miles above St. Charles was fired. One span was burned. The damage was repaired in about three hours, however, so that trains could pass. Quite a number of strikers were arrested at Moberly to-day, and several arrested yesterday at Lexington Junction and placed in Richmond Jail. Another engineer was detected at St. Charles to-night. The Railroad Company has offered an aggregate of $2,500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties engaged in ditching the engines at Moberly, cutting the telegraph wires at Montgomery, burning the bridge near St. Charles, and doing other damages at different points on the Road. Chief Engineer Wilson arrived to-night, and is now in consultation with General Superintendent Van Horn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The story of the attempted riot on the Boulevard is a canard.

Of thirty laborers on the new building of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Broadway and Dey streets, three remained at work yesterday. The others this morning struck, and no work was done until 1 p. m., when the President of the Labor Union went to the building and expostulated with the strikers. He finally convinced them, and work was resumed.

No action was taken at the meeting called for to-night to settle the eight-hour question, about which there is difficulty at present between the master carpenters of this city and the employes.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Filial Affection—The Tarpey Lynching Affair—Out of Danger.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Katie, daughter of A. P. Gordon, of Oakland, whom she accused of incest, to-day confessed in court that it was a conspiracy on the part of herself and lover, one Robinson, for the purpose of shielding the latter, who had been criminally intimate with her. Gordon was released. Robinson is in jail, to answer the charge of perjury and conspiracy. Great excitement prevails in Oakland over the outrageous affair.

It is denied that the mob fired into the body of Mat Tarpey yesterday. Tarpey made a will, and gave $1,000 to Mr. Nicholson, the husband of his victim. Nicholson saw the lynching. Tarpey prayed for his forgiveness, and asked him to place his hand on his head, as he knelt. Nicholson granted the request.

Mrs. Page, shot by her husband at Vallejo, last week, is pronounced out of danger.

FOSTER.

His Friends Still Urging Commutation.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—A document was presented to Gov. Dix, to-day, sworn to by several jurors in the Foster case, stating that the conviction could never have been obtained, but for the belief by the jurors that the recommendation to mercy would procure a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, and asking the Governor to prevent the execution. The Governor said he would give the document his careful consideration.

Runaway Accidents.

ALTONA, Knox County, Ill., March 18.—A Swede by the name of Lars Larson was killed here at noon to-day. He was hauling grain, and had unloaded and was driving from the warehouse, when his team was frightened, and ran over the track and against the platform of the depot, when he was thrown from the wagon and instantly killed.

BOSTON, March 18.—In Cambridge, yesterday, during the procession, four horses attached to a barouche became unmanageable, dashed through a crowd and wounded a dozen persons. One of the injured is not expected to recover.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 18.—Ed. Williams, a well-known livery man, was thrown from his buggy by a runaway, this evening, and dangerously, if not fatally, injured.

Railroad News.

GALVESTON, March 18.—Supt. Duran announces the completion of the Houston & Texas Central Railroal to Red River City, connecting with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. Through trains will run from Galveston, Houston, and St. Louis, commencing on the 24th.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 18.—The City Council to-night passed an ordinance giving the Transit Railway Company authority to build a track from the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad Depot to the eastern boundary of the city, with regulations for the same.

Democratic Nominations in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, March 18.—At the Democratic State Convention, to-day, the following nominations were made: Governor, Charles R. Cutler; Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel H. Wales; Secretary of State, William J. Miller; Attorney-General, George N. Bliss; Treasurer, William P. Congdon.

The resolutions of the Democratic State Convention to-day denounce the Congressional Salary bill and the Credit Mobilier, express sympathy with the people of Louisiana under the rule of Federal bayonets, and state the qualification for naturalized citizens in this State.

Spring Freshets.

AURORA, Ill., March 18.—The high water and warm weather for the past few days have carried the most of the ice out of Fox River, with considerable damage to dams on the river. A portion of the east dam at Aurora was carried away last night by the ice, injuring the same to the extent of $5,000. The report is to-day that the dams at Millington and Dayton are also injured.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—William H. West, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury, died last night. He had been in the Treasury since 1837.

FUTURE JURIES.

Proposal to Pay Jurymen a Regular Yearly Salary.

The Jury Agitation Spreading to Other Countries.

New Bill in England---Lamentable Picture of Juries in Ireland.

A Chicago Official Interviewed --- He Suggests the Enlargment of Judges' Powers.

Symptoms of a coming change in the jury system are ever rising to the surface. All contributions to the thought of the day on this subject are of interest. The following paper from "E. F. A." expresses opinions that many will read approvingly:

For some time past there has been a good deal of newspaper discussion of the evils of our present jury system, and, so far as I have seen, without any very pertinent suggestions as to appropriate remedies. It seems to me that, in large cities, at least, there can be no remedy which does not include an entire reversal of our present theory and practice of jury trials. It is evident that no person is qualified to sit as a juror who has not the integrity and capacity necessary to success in business for himself, and in difficult cases the best business talent of the community is essential to the successful administration of justice. In the complex relations of our modern business life, however, it is frequently impossible to suddenly take a suitable man from the conduct of his own affairs to put him on jury service without doing him an injury far greater than that which, in the capacity of a juror, he may be called to remedy for some other person whom he never saw, and in whom he has not the slightest interest. The appearance of an officer in search of jurymen, in any large business establishment, is followed by a *stampede*, just as certainly as the official presence becomes known. I have myself known a respectable and law-abiding citizen, whom I know to be sincerely desirous of discharging all social duties to the community in which he lives, but whom modesty forbids me to name, to ignominiously flee to the basement before the face of such an emissary of justice.

The theory has been that the State is entitled to the service of its best citizens to decide the facts in judicial trials; but to carry out this theory would involve such outrageous injustice to innocent parties that no court ever undertakes to do it, nor would public sentiment justify it, if it were undertaken. But if it is not right to take Potter Palmer or the editor of THE TRIBUNE from the conduct of their affairs to try a twenty dollar suit for some stranger, neither is it right to take John Smith for the same service, who dislikes to go as much as either of the other gentlemen, and perhaps cannot afford the time so well as they.

This theory became established in a state of society very different from that of the present day, and the history of the whole subject would be a very interesting and instructive topic for some TRIBUNE man to work up. If I am not mistaken, it will be found to have its origin in a supposed personal right of a citizen to a trial by a jury of his peers, rather than in any assumed right of the State to the services of its citizens.

This right of the State, however, undoubtedly exists, but it is akin to that of eminent domain, and must be exercised under the same restriction, that of paying the man whose property (or time) is taken whatever that property (or time) is worth. If a man's time is worth $100 per day, and you take that man for jury service, he ought to be paid $100 per day for his work. I do not hesitate to say that, except for the common defense, the State has no right, moral, legal, or constitutional, to the services of any of its citizens, without the payment of a full equivalent therefor.

I am aware that a distinction may be drawn between civil and criminal cases, and that it may be claimed that in the latter, at least, the State, for its own protection, may insist upon the services of its best men; but in this case the selection should be as impartial as a draft for military duty, but aside from this, is the fatal objection that it is especially in criminal cases that this privilege of jury is a personal right, belonging to the criminal, and not to the State—one of the legacies of that feudal system to which we owe so many of our customs and our habits of thought.

I cannot further trespass on your space, but I am anxious to see the matter discussed in this light. I have not the authorities at hand, and do not wish to argue the question, with only the imperfect impressions of a general reader; but I will not do your readers the injustice of proposing to tear down one edifice without proposing a plan for another. I propose, for every court in our large cities, at least:

One or two juries of three men each.

All jurors to be appointed by the Governor or Mayor.

The term of service to be not less than three years.

The salary to be from $2,500 to $5,000, according to grade of court.

A sufficient number of extra jurymen, at average salaries, to supply the places of such as might be absent from any of the courts.

No challenges, except for cause.

I am sure that so obvious a plan must have been proposed before, though I have not seen it. Will you not kindly state the objections which have been raised to it?

In England, in Ireland, as well as in several of the States, the feeling on the subject of the jury system has assumed the proportions of a public agitation.

IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Tribune* says "the system of trial by jury, from the preparation of the jury lists to the rendering of a verdict, has become a topic of general discussion, and lawyers are alive to the necessity of reforming it," and sends out its reporters to glean the opinions of the lawyers and Judges.

Henry Nicoll said jurors in the earliest times were selected for the accuracy of their knowledge of the matter to be tried, whereas precisely the opposite is now an essential. It is questionable whether the old system was not the best. To secure proper verdicts an attempt should be made to reform the system without involving any organic changes. It might be advisable to take a verdict rendered by a majority of the jury, but in such a case there would be properly no change, for as seven jurors would constitute a majority, and the concurrent vote of the seven would be required in rendering a verdict, the jury might be limited as easily to that number, the only benefit to be otherwise derived existing in the interchange of opinions, and the direction that might be given by the minority to the force and character of the verdict. Mr. Nicoll does not think it necessary to change the jury system by providing for less than a unanimous verdict. The radical reform required is in the selection of jurors, and the determination of their qualifications. The best men, tax-payers, should be placed on the list, and the preparation of the jury-list and the summoning of jurors should be intrusted to capable and honest officers. Mr. Nicoll regards as a matter of the greatest importance the necessity of keeping a jury together, and not permitting the members to separate, particularly in capital cases, until they have rendered a verdict.

Joshua M. Van Cott said there are constitutional objections to be considered, as no essential changes can be made in the jury system without constitutional enactment. In support of this view, he referred to the Cancemi case, wherein the Court of Appeals decided that a verdict by eleven jurors was unlawful, notwithstanding the stipulation of the defendant to accept such a verdict. Whatever changes are desirable must be carefully considered, but he thought it expedient to change the system by providing for less than unanimity in the rendering of a verdict. Ample provision for "struck" juries in both civil and criminal cases should also be made.

District-Attorney Phelps was of the opinion that it is difficult to get the best men as jurors, and there is much fault to be found with a class of intelligent citizens who evade jury service, and fail to respond to those duties which they, in common with the rest of the community, insist should be discharged with intelligence and rectitude.

IN ENGLAND.

The feeling of insecurity that has grown up in consequence of the palpable ignorance, prejudices, and illiterateness, not to say the want of common sense, that prevails among the average jurymen of the day, has created even a more marked sensation across the ocean than here. In England, forced on by the pressure of public opinion, and by the changed feeling of the bar, Sir John Coleridge, the Attorney-General, has introduced in the Imperial Parliament a bill to allow of the trial of civil causes by juries of seven men.

IN IRELAND.

The effects of the old jury system in Ireland were alleged to have been exceedingly discouraging to those who desired to witness a purer administration of justice in that country. A bill for the improvement of the system was last year introduced in the Imperial Parliament and passed, one of the principal reforms of which was the increase of the qualification entitling the juror to serve; for in Ireland, curiously enough, no man can be summoned to appear on a jury who does not possess a certain fixed income or real estate. In answer to Mr. Bruen, who made inquiries as to the working of this act, the Marquis of Hartington said he had caused inquiry to be made into the operation of the Juries act of last session, and had found that at the Clare Assizes, which took place the other day, when the panel was called over, the names of several jurors were answered to by other parties. In one instance, after the verdict was given, and when it was necessary to sign the issue paper, it was found that the foreman was unable to write, and the issue paper had to be signed by the second juror on the list. In another instance it appeared that a juror was acquainted only with the Irish language, and that he was consequently not sworn. It appeared to him that there had not yet been sufficient time to form a correct judgment on the working of the act. Very careful inquiries were being made during the present assizes as to its operation; and, if necessary, steps would be taken without delay to amend the act. The bill, when introduced by the Government, provided, as a qualification for serving on juries, for a much higher sum than that which was ultimately inserted in the act. On the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, the qualification for special jurors was reduced by one-half, and the same thing was done in other cases with respect to both common and special jurors at the request of various influential persons. It was quite possible that this lowering might have been carried too far, and that the question of qualification might require revision.

IN CHICAGO.

It is not necessary to go over again the evils of which Chicago has to complain in this jury system. It is only the other day that we passed a new law which was to cure the abuses then prevailing; and but a few months after that act had gone into operation the city woke up one morning to find, according to an article in this journal, that it was paying at the rate of $150,009 per annum over and above the old expenditure, for the new privilege, without any compensating advantages whatever. If proof were wanting as to the perfect accuracy of THE TRIBUNE'S information, it would be found in the fact that the alarm given was followed instantly by the County Commissioners making an order to suspend the extraordinary payments then being made, the bench of Circuit Court Judges also finding it necessary to meet—so extreme was the excitement—to pronounce on the practices we exposed, when they ruled in accordance with the action of the Commissioners.

EXTEND THE POWER OF JUDGES.

It is therefore apparent that we of Chicago are not much better off than our neighbors in this matter of juries; and in connection with the paper given above, the opinion of a gentleman who, from long experience of jurors and thorough candor, is well qualified to speak, is given below. He said, speaking in reply to a TRIBUNE reporter, that jurors ought to continue to be drawn as now provided by law. Experience shows that not more than twenty per cent of those drawn are actually impaneled to serve as jurors, for various reasons; for instance, some are doctors, some lawyers, other are over or under age, some are sick, and some are exempt, so that no matter what amount of diligence is exercised by the officer, numbers must escape. If not more than twenty per cent of those drawn actually serve, the question is how to fill the panel. It would occasion too much delay, and prove an obstruction to business, to draw again, with the same result necessarily, until the jury panel was filled; the court would be obliged to remain idle. The most feasible way would seem to be the use of a special venire, which allows the officer to select his own men. It is objected against this practice that bailiffs, as a general rule, are not circumspect in their selections, and it is broadly charged by some that for a consideration a jury may be impaneled under the special venire to suit the highest bidder. Therefore, the special venire system, as at present practiced, not answering all purposes, the most unobjectionable plan that suggests itself is to place the responsibility of having good jurors in our courts on the Judges themselves. Bailiffs are now appointed—and no one will dispute this assertion—as a quid pro quo for services rendered at the primaries; and by removing the power of appointing bailiffs from the Sheriff and placing that power in the hands of the Judges, so that each Judge may appoint his own bailiffs, men of reliable character could be obtained for the money now paid, who would be responsible to no political organization for their places, being answerable only to the Judge, who should have full power of removal for cause. By this means good jurors would be produced; for no bailiff, so responsible, would dare to transgress under the very nose of his principal, where detection would be almost certain, and punishment prompt and final. This system being adopted, a return to the old payment of jurors would be safe and practicable,—without fear of professional jurors,—namely, $1.50 per day; and, where they reside out of the city, five cents each way, once.

DRIVER'S COUNSEL.

Letter from John Mason, Esq.--His Slanderers and Revilers Referred to Headquarters for Information Concerning the Way He Defended George Driver.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Immediately upon my restoration to health, after a short but agonizing illness, to my great surprise I learn that I have been villainously slandered by some of the press in this city in regard to the George Driver case; that his case was not properly conducted in court, and that his lawyer, John Mason, was not in a condition to conduct his case, etc., etc.

A very few words will suffice to refute all these lying slanders. Above all other men, the Judge who presided during that trial, and the State's Attorney who prosecuted George Driver, know better than any other men on earth whether his case was fully and properly conducted by me, from the impaneling of the jury to the overruling of the motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

And I challenge the strictest scrutiny into my conduct in every respect, in regard to the manner and sufficiency of my defense, or my personal condition in reference to sobriety, during the whole of that tedious, grave, and important investigation. To the learned Judge and the able State's Attorney, I refer all men, with the fullest conviction that either or both of those gentlemen will assert that I defended George Driver, upon that occasion, in a thorough manner, and left no stone unturned that could in any way have contributed towards saving his life. Some of those vile slanderers have already inquired of the State's Attorney, and all such have received the reply that George Driver could not have been more fully and honestly defended.

Now as to the Supreme Court, one word, and I have done. I in person went to Waukegan with the record, presented it to Judge McAllister in all due form, with the assignment of errors, and with my brief, in which I discussed at length all those errors which I deemed material. After some days' careful deliberation upon the points presented by me on the record made, the Judge refused to allow a writ of error in the case.

Now Judge McAllister knows better than any other man can know that I have done all my duty as a lawyer in presenting that record and applying for the writ.

Perhaps some malcontent will wish to learn these facts from Judge McAllister, himself; let him apply, and the response will be without hesitancy, as it must be, favorable to me.

In justice to me, and in vindication of my reputation, I request you to publish these few lines.

I write the foregoing, not with a view to gratify any of the slanderers, but for the purpose of satisfying any innocent-minded man, who might possibly be led astray by these insatiable vampires. Respectfully yours, JOHN MASON,

CHICAGO, March 18, 1873. Counselor at Law.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is pretty generally understood that members of the Building Committee on the new Court-House and City-Hall plans have, at various times not only inspected the drawings of some favored architects, but also suggested the digesting of their plans. Assuming such reports to be facts,—which I have every reason to believe they are,—it is a gross violation of the assurance contained in the schedule of general instructions issued by the Board of Committee as a guarantee of impartiality in making their award, and would be exceedingly unjust to all honorable competitors who wish their designs classified strictly according to their merits, should such an extraordinary, absurd, and significant method of proceeding be permitted to continue to the end of the competition.

I do not wish to insinuate or censure a single individual on the Building Committee without sufficient grounds; but it occurs to me that, when any of the Committee have characterized their position by visiting different offices engaged in the competition, not only for the purpose of examining the plans, but also privileging themselves with expressed ideas favorable to the object of their mission, at that moment they manifestly committed themselves to an eccentric individuality. Their opinion became notorious in the interest of such architects, making themselves wholly incompatible to the position they occupy. Their acquaintance with the authors, and preconceived impression of such designs, render them absolutely disqualified to give an impartial decision, and, therefore, they should withdraw from the Board at once.

The Building Committee should appoint a board of scientific experts, not only for the purpose of examining into the merits and feasibility of plans, but also to ascertain the cost of their construction, by scheduling the quantities throughout.

A hint to the wise should be sufficient.

A COMPETITOR.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1873.

THE LAKE FRONT ACT.

Argument of the Hon. M. F. Tuley in Favor of Its Repeal.

AN ACT

In relation to a portion of the submerged lands and Lake Park grounds, lying on and adjacent to the shore of Lake Michigan, on the eastern frontage of the City of Chicago.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That all the right, title, and interest of the State of Illinois in and to so much of fractional Section fifteen (15), Township thirty-nine (39), Range fourteen (14) east of the third (3d) principal meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, as is situated east of Michigan avenue, and north of Park Row, and south of the south line of Monroe street, and west of a line running parallel with, and 400 feet east of the west line of said Michigan avenue, being a strip of land 400 feet in width, including said avenue, along the shore of Lake Michigan, partially submerged by the waters of said lake, are hereby granted, in fee, to the said City of Chicago, with full power and authority to sell and convey all of said tract east of said avenue, leaving said avenue ninety (90) feet in width, in such manner and upon such terms as the Common Council of said city may by ordinance provide: *Provided,* That no sale or conveyance of said property, or any part thereof, shall be valid unless the same be approved by a vote of not less than three-fourths of all the Aldermen elect.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the sale of any and all of said lands shall be set aside, and shall constitute a fund, to be designated a "Park Fund," of said City of Chicago; and said fund shall be equitably distributed by the Common Council between the South Division, the West Division, and the North Division of the said city, upon the basis of the assessed value of the taxable real estate of each of said Divisions, and shall be applied to the purchase and improvement in each of said Divisions, or in the vicinity thereof, of a public park or parks, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. The right of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, under the grant from the State, in its charter, which said grant constitutes a part of the consideration for which the said Company pays to the State at least 7 per cent of its gross earnings, and under and by virtue of its appropriation, occupancy, use and control, and the riparian ownership, incident to such grant, appropriation, occupancy, use, and control in and to the lands, submerged or otherwise, lying east of the said line running parallel with and 400 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue, in fractional Sections ten (10) and fifteen (15), Township and Range as aforesaid, is hereby confirmed; and all the right and title of the State of Illinois in and to the submerged lands, constituting the bed of Lake Michigan, and lying east of the tracks and breakwater of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the distance of one mile, and between the south line of the south pier, extended eastwardly, and a line extended eastward from the south line of lot twenty-one, south of and near to the round house and machine shops of said company, in the South Division of the said City of Chicago, are hereby granted, in fee, to the said Illinois Central Railroad Company, its successors and assigns: *Provided, however,* That the fee to said lands shall be held by said company in perpetuity, and that the said Company shall not have power to grant, sell, or convey the fee to the same, and that all the gross receipts for use, profits, leases, or otherwise, of said lands, or the improvements thereon, or that may hereafter be made thereon, shall form a part of the gross proceeds, receipts, and income of said Illinois Central Railroad Company, upon which said Company shall forever pay into the State Treasury, semi-annually, the per centum provided for in its charter, in accordance with the requirements of said charter: *And provided, also,* That nothing herein contained shall authorize obstructions to the Chicago Harbor, or impair the public right of navigation, nor shall this act be construed to exempt the Illinois Central Railroad Company, its lessees or assigns, from any act of the General Assembly which may be hereafter passed, regulating the rates of wharfage and dockage to be charged in said harbor: *And provided, further,* That any of the lands hereby granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the improvements now or which may hereafter be on the same, which shall hereafter be leased by said Illinois Central Railroad Company to any person or corporation, or which may hereafter be occupied by any person or corporation other than said Illinois Central Railroad Company, shall not, during the continuance of such leasehold estate, or of such occupancy, be exempt from municipal or other taxation.

SEC. 4. All the right and title of the State of Illinois in and to the lands, submerged or otherwise, lying north of the south line of Monroe street, and south of the south line of Randolph street, and between the east line of Michigan avenue and the track and roadway of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and constituting parts of fractional Sections ten (10) and fifteen (15), in said Township thirty-nine (39), as aforesaid, are hereby granted in fee to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for the erection of a passenger depot and for such other purposes as the business of said companies may require: *Provided,* That upon all gross receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad Company from leases of its interest in said grounds or improvements thereon, or other uses of the same, the per centum provided for in the charter of said Company shall forever be paid, in conformity with the requirements of said charter.

SEC. 5. In consideration of the grant to the said Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Michigan Central Railroad Companies, of the land as aforesaid, said Companies are hereby required to pay to said City of Chicago the sum of $800,000, to be paid in the following manner, viz.: $200,000 within three months from and after the passage of this act; $200,000 within six months from and after the passage of this act; $200,000 within nine months from and after the passage of this act; $200,000 within twelve months from and after the passage of this act; which said sums shall be placed in the park fund of the said City of Chicago, and shall be distributed in like manner as is hereinbefore provided for the distribution of the other funds which may be obtained by said city from the sale of the lands conveyed to it by this act.

SEC. 6. The Common Council of the said City of Chicago is hereby authorized and empowered to quit-claim and release to the said Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, any and all claim and interest in and upon any and all of said lands north of the south line of Monroe street, as aforesaid, which the said city may have by virtue of any expenditures and improvements thereon, or otherwise; and in case the said Common Council shall neglect or refuse thus to quit-claim and release to the said companies as aforesaid, within four months from and after the passage of this act, then the said companies shall be discharged from all obligation to pay the balance remaining unpaid to said city.

SEC. 7. The grants to the Illinois Central Railroad Company contained in this act are hereby declared to be upon the express condition that said Illinois Central Railroad Company shall perpetually pay into the Treasury of the State of Illinois the per centum on the gross or total proceeds, receipts, or income derived from said road and branches, stipulated in its charter, and also the per centum on the gross receipts of said Company, reserved in this act.

SEC. 8. This act shall be a public act, and in force from and after its passage.

F. CORWIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
J. DOUGHERTY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed April 16, 1869.

MR. TULEY'S ARGUMENT.

The following is an abstract of the argument recently made before the Senate Committee on Municipalities at Springfield, by Mr. Tuley, the Corporation Counsel, in support of the bill to repeal the Lake-Front act.

He began by giving a history of the Lake Park, from its original dedication up to the present time. He stated that it appeared that that part of Lake Park north of Madison street was, together with Dearborn Park, embraced in a subdivision made under the authority of the United States, known as Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, it being the property of the United States at the time of the subdivision. Dearborn Park, and that portion of Lake Park north of Randolph street, was marked on the subdivision as public grounds, to be forever kept free from buildings. The question arose, in the subsequent proceedings, commenced on the part of the United States, for an injunction against the railroad companies and the City of Chicago, as to whether the plat or subdivision was entered in accordance with the requirements of the State law, passed in 1832, so as to vest the fee of the property for public uses in the City of Chicago. It was conceded, in that case, that the acknowledgment was deficient under that statute, and, being so, the fee would remain in the United States Government. He was credibly informed, however, that the abstracts which were produced on that hearing of that injunction case did not correctly state the acknowledgment, and that, in fact, as shown by the record, which was subsequently examined, it was in due form of law, and, in his opinion, vested the fee in the city for public uses, under that act of 1832, he taking the ground that the same legal effect attached to the subdivision then made by the United States as though it had been made by an individual.

That suit was commenced in 1869, and, in 1870, he and Mr. Goudy, who had been retained, made an answer. Since then the railroad companies had never moved in the matter, in any way whatever, and the counsel on the other side were satisfied so long as the injunction stood. He had heard it reported, and had little doubt of the truth of the statement, that the railroad company had, either directly or indirectly, been making an attempt to get the Attorney-General of the United States to order the suit dismissed, but it had been discovered that the effort was making, and it had been frustrated.

That part of the Lake Park south of Madison street was embraced in what was known as Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, made by the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, according to that plat, Michigan avenue was located with its west line as it is at present, and the whole territory from that line to the lake, which was meandered on the plat, was marked "Michigan avenue." Subsequently, a city ordinance fixed the width of Michigan avenue at its present width of 100 feet, and all the strip lying east of it to the waters of the lake was denominated "Lake Park."

In 1851, the Illinois Central Railroad Company was incorporated. The act of incorporation provided, in substance, that the Company should not enter on, or pass through, any city, or municipal corporation, without its consent. In 1852, on the 14th day of June, the City of Chicago passed an ordinance, to be found on page 404 of Gary's laws and ordinances, granting the Illinois Central Railway Company the right to construct and maintain, within the city limits, and along the margin of the lake, within and adjacent to the same, one or more tracks, and to operate them. By this ordinance the Company was authorized to enter the city at or near its southern boundary on Lake Michigan, and to follow the shore on and near the margin of the lake, northerly to the southern bounds of the open space known as Lake Park, and in front of Canal Section 15, and to continue northerly across the open space in front of said Section 15, to such grounds as the Company might acquire between the north line of Randolph street and the Chicago River, in Fort Dearborn Addition, and upon which grounds should be located the depot of the Company, and such other buildings, slips, or apparatus as might be necessary or convenient to the business of the Company.

It also contained a provision as to the width to be occupied by the railroad tracks. "The Company may enter upon and use in perpetuity, for its line of road, a width of 300 feet from the southern boundary of said public grounds near Twelfth street, to the northern line of Randolph street, the inner or west line of the ground to be used by the Company, to be not less than 400 feet east of the west line of Michigan avenue and parallel thereto." The ordinance also contained a provision that the Company should erect and maintain on the western or inner line of the ground in question, such walls and fences as to prevent animals from straying upon and obstructing its tracks, and to secure persons and property from danger, to be of suitable material, sightly appearance, and such height as the Council might direct; no change therein to be made, except by mutual consent, provided that the Company should construct such suitable gates at proper places at the ends of the streets as might be required by the Council to afford safe access to the lake; and provided that, in case of the construction of the outside harbor, streets might be laid out, in manner provided by law, to approach the same, in which case the Council might regulate the speed of locomotives or trains crossing them. They were also required by the ordinance to erect a protection against the lake by way of fence, wall, or structure of stone masonry, or other sufficient material of sightly appearance, and not exceeding in height the general lead of Michigan avenue and extending from the north side of Randolph street, to the southern boundary of Lake Park at a distance of not more than 300 feet east of and parallel with the western and inner line before mentioned, and to continue the works to the southern boundary of the city at such distance outside the track as might be expedient.

Another section provided that the Company should not in any manner, nor for any purpose whatever, occupy, use, or intrude upon the open ground known as Lake Park, belonging to the City of Chicago, lying between Michigan avenue and the inner line before mentioned, except so far as the Common Council might consent for the convenience of the Company, while constructing or repairing their tracks in front of that ground. Another section declared that the Company should erect no buildings between Randolph street and the south line of Lake Park, or occupy or use the tracks proposed to be constructed between them, except for the passage, or making up of, or distributing, trains; nor place on any part of their tracks between those points, any obstruction to the view of the lake from the shore; nor suffer their locomotives or cars to remain on the track; but, only to erect such works as were proper for the construction of their necessary tracks and their operation.

The ordinance also provided that, within ninety days after its passage, an agreement embodying its provisions, and stipulating that the rights and privileges should depend on the performance on the part of the road of the requirements of the ordinance, should be executed, sealed, and delivered to the city by the Illinois Central Company. Such a contract was made in pursuance of the ordinance within the time limited, and was on file in the Comptroller's office at the time of the great fire.

The act of 1869, commonly known as the Lake-Front act, and which the bill before the Committee proposed to repeal, granted to the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads, the blocks of land bounded on the north by Randolph and on the south by Monroe street, being parts of fractional Sec. 15, and Fort Dearborn Addition, and embracing the two north blocks of the Lake Park, on condition that they should pay into the treasury of the city, for the use of the public parks, the sum of $800,000, $200,000 to be paid within three months after the passage of the bill. At the time of its passage the lowest estimate that he heard put upon the land conveyed to the three roads was $1,200,000, while the large majority of the estimates ran from two to two and a half millions as the value of those two blocks.

But, so far as the two blocks of land were concerned, they, in his opinion, were of little consequence in considering the privileges and rights granted by the Lake-Front act. If the railroads actually needed the two blocks for depot purposes, the city would not, probably, be subject to censure if it acceded to the bill and received the $800,000, although it was much less, in his opinion, than the property was worth. But he thought that the pretense that they needed the land for depot purposes was without foundation. From the best information he could obtain, they already had thirty-five acres north of Randolph street, which was sufficient for all depot and other purposes, and they now were, and for a year or more had been, renting out portions of that thirty-five acres for lumber-yards and dock purposes.

The great wrong attempted to be inflicted on the City of Chicago arose out of that portion of the law which granted, and attempted to confirm to the Railroad Company, all riparian rights from the southern city limits north to Randolph street, so that it would obtain hereafter the benefit of all accretions that could be made east of their track, between the points named, and also the transfer to the Illinois Central in fee of the submerged lands, constituting the bed of Lake Michigan and lying east of the tracks and breakwater of the Company for the distance of one mile, and between the south line of the south pier extended eastwardly, and a line extended eastwardly from the south line of Lot 21, south of and near to the round-house and machine shops of said Company, for the purposes of an outer harbor; and in giving them this, as the bill did, entirely free from taxation of every kind,—State, county, town, or city,—the only provision being, that if they rented any portion of it, the leasehold estate should pay taxes, but the Company should pay 7 per cent of the gross receipts into the State Treasury.

To vest them with the ownership and control of the outer harbor, which the General Government had expended over $100,000 in improving, by the building of a breakwater, was practically to put the commerce of the City of Chicago at the mercy of that mammoth corporation. In his opinion, the moment the outer harbor was constructed, every foot of property in the twelve miles of water front on the Chicago River would, on an average, be diminished 15 per cent in value. No vessels could be induced to incur the expense, delay, and danger they would have to undergo in going into the tortuous harbor of the river and its branches, if there were at the mouth of the river as safe a harbor as the outer one would be, and the Railroad Company could afford to pay them a bonus, instead of charging them for laying in the harbor. There could be no doubt that such franchises could be sold to a joint stock company that could be formed in the City of New York within a week for an immense bonus, without any railroad connecting with it. In his opinion, the Railroad Company was really after the outer harbor, and cared but very little about the three blocks of land.

He took the ground that while the Legislature could, prior to the new Constitution, repeal the charter of the City of Chicago, or amend it in any way whatever, yet it was beyond the legislative power, either under the old or the new Constitution, to take the property of the City of Chicago, appropriated to public uses, and appropriate it to entirely different uses, or to the uses of what was in reality a private corporation, although a quasi-public one in name; and further, the city was a corporation, created by the Legislature, and which had been given the power to contract. It was at least an open question whether or not the contract between the Common Council and the Illinois Central, made by that ordinance, was not a contract which would be protected by the Constitution of the United States.

An attempt had been made by the Illinois Central, at the expiration of the three months after the passage of the Lake-Front act, to tender that $200,000, the first payment to the city. The evidence on the point whether there was a sufficient tender or not, was conflicting. He investigated the matter immediately after coming into office, in December, 1869, and came to the conclusion, of course relying upon the statements made by city officers, that there had not been any sufficient tender under the law, and that there had been nothing done by any of the city officers, or by the Council, which in any way compromised, estopped, or gave the assent of the city, to the passage of that act.

There was no doubt but what the city, by its Common Council, would authorize the receipt of that $200,000, which sum was still in the hands of Walter Kimball, he having carried it off with him, when he went out of office in December, 1869. He thought simple justice to the city required that there should be taken away from the Common Council the power to give the consent of the city to that Lake Front act, and for that reason he thought the law should be repealed and the pending bill should pass. If the Railroad Company had any vested rights by way of contract obtained under that Lake-Front act, they would be protected by the Constitution of the United States, and any repeal of the act could not injure or interfere with them. If they had obtained none, then it would be out of the power of the Council to give them any, by assenting to the Lake-Front act and the contract which the Legislature attempted to make on the part of, and for the, city.

The Lake-Front act also gave the city the power to sell all of the lake front lying between Monroe street and its southern boundary at Park Row, but the proceeds were to go for the benefit of public parks. That alone showed that there had been a combination and collusion between those seeking to establish the public parks and the railroad men to obtain the passage of that act. These parks were independent corporations, not under the control of the City Government, and there could be no direct benefit resulting to the city, either from the $800,000 to be paid by the railroad companies, or by the proceeds resulting from the sale of the Lake Park south of Monroe street, as the money would go into the hands of those independent parks, as corporations.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL WRECKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having observed in your issue of yesterday an account of the failure of part of the masonry of the new Tremont House, I am led to offer a few remarks with regard to the manner in which the mason-work of our buildings in this city is being executed. The numerous instances of crushing piers and cracking walls that have occurred within the last year would lead us to suppose that our architects would benefit by the experience, and that they would adopt ordinary and reasonable means to prevent a recurrence of those blunders, which are at once disgraceful to the architects and most damaging to the buildings. In the matter of brick piers, it is not only essential that they should be built of *selected hard-burnt* brick, closely jointed and grouted in *cement mortar*, but that they should be of a size proportionate with the weight they have to bear, having iron or stone bond-plates at intervals not exceeding 3 feet.

That points of such vital importance are commonly overlooked in the construction of brick piers, is painfully evident in some of our best buildings. The brick used in the piers that support the Tremont House are of too poor a quality to be used in the commonest walls of a first-class building; the mortar used is not by any means what it ought to be; and, as for bond-plates, there are none,—so that it is a mystery how those piers have stood the pressure so long. In the same building is an inside wall built, one foot thick, of soft brick and common mortar, which is made to bear iron columns which support the various floors to the top. The common precaution of putting an iron plate under those columns where they sit on this fragile piece of brick-work, is not taken,—the result being that the wall is completely shattered by the excessive weight it bears. Having closely examined the piers of the Tremont House, I find that there is scarcely one in the building but indicates signs of being more or less injured by the weight of the superstructure,—almost all showing symptoms of crushing or rending. That the building is what Mr. Rankin pronounced it to be, "in a bad shape indeed," no expert will deny; and the man who would pronounce it not dangerous as it now stands, is prepared to assume more responsibility than any prudent expert would be willing to shoulder.

Our worthy Mayor having chosen Messrs. Burling, Wheelock, and Boyington to examine and report the state of the building, the public could not expect any other verdict than that which they have given. Taking into consideration that Mr. Burling is architect for the building now in course of erection near the corner of Madison and Clark streets; that Mr. Wheelock is architect for the Union Building; and that Mr. Boyington was architect for half-a-dozen buildings of last year, the piers of which crushed to atoms under the weight that he expected them to bear, the surprise is, that the three unfortunate experts did not report to his Honor that no building was secure unless supported by a few crushed piers and shattered walls. I would suggest that the public hesitate in receiving as unbiased the opinion of gentlemen who are themselves connected with buildings the execution of which is sufficient to stigmatize a whole chapter of architects. Although I cannot attribute the failure of the columns and piers that supported the Union Building altogether to carelessness in executing the work, I cannot help stating that the grossest negligence was manifested on this point. Some of the stone piers that yielded were "backed" up with brick which were so miserably built that some of them were actually placed *on end*. This recklessness in building the brick-work caused the entire weight to be thrown upon the slender sandstone piers, which were ill-suited to bear it, as the sequel proved.

While on the subject of brick piers, I would draw attention to the disproportionate dimensions of the brick piers that support the new Singer Building, on the corner of State and Washington streets. Those piers may be ordinarily well built, but they are in size such as no reliable architect would pronounce adequate to sustain the mass of stone and brick that rests upon them. Those piers being covered up with cast-iron, any crushing that may take place cannot well be detected,—a fact that may lead to very serious consequences. Here we see brick piers and iron columns side by side, supporting the one lintel or beam. The multiplicity of mortar-joints in the brick-work will cause it to settle more or less, thus throwing an unequal share of the pressure upon the iron column, which will neither settle or shorten. Such a combination of supports cannot be too strongly denounced as being most injurious to the stability of a building. An evident want of soundness of construction contrasts badly with a meritricious display of ornament.

The system common in this city, of carrying up one part of the walls of a building, and leaving the rest behind, to be carried up afterwards, is also a fertile source of mischief. This is generally done by what is called "toothing,"—that is, the projecting of every alternate course of brick so as to form a bond for the wall left behind. When built in this manner, the side-walls are frequently carried up two, three, or even four stories, while the front is left behind, waiting for iron-work or cut-stone, the result being that the various parts of the building settle at different times, which causes a crack in the walls along the line of the "toothing," and which seriously affects the strength and solidity of the edifice. This can be avoided to some extent, when it is necessary to forward any one part of the building, by "raking" the brick-work,—that is, keeping back to the extent of half a brick on every course, thus leaving steps for the after building to bond upon. "Raking" is objected to by builders as being a little more troublesome to do than "toothing." Any party who wishes to be satisfied as to the utter worthlessness of "toothing" can see it demonstrated in the rear wall of a building already referred to, near the corner of Madison and Clark streets. The "toothing" in the old wall was depended upon for bonding the new wall to it. The consequence is, that, to prevent the entire wall falling into the alley, they were under the necessity of supporting it across the alley, from the wall of Burke's Hotel, by wooden scantlings. Those props will be left in their place until the wall is secured by being strapped to the timbers inside; then the outside supports will be removed, and the wall left to depend entirely upon those inside timbers, whereas the timbers ought to depend upon the walls; and, in the event of a fire taking place which would burn those timbers, the wall is certain to come to the ground; and, to prevent a catastrophe similar to that which took place recently at a fire in New York City, the authorities would do well to condemn such walls, and cause them to be pulled down.

I think it a pity that builders should be allowed to execute work in a manner at variance with any received principles of sound construction, by carrying on a wholesale system of "toothing" in the walls of first-class buildings, such as is now being done in the building of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, on Monroe street. While such is allowed, we cannot expect that aggregation in the construction of our buildings which will prevent cracked walls, cracked plaster, and, to a great extent, crushed piers. Yours truly, ARCHITECT.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1873.

COLFAX.

What the Ex-Vice-President Says.

South Bend (Ind.) Correspondence of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

. . . . "The highest offices and all their honors are baubles compared with the faith of the people," said Mr. Colfax. "To have them know and believe that I would not receive a bribe; that I never, at any time, tried to mislead or cover up anything,—is the highest honor I aspire to in this world. Doesn't it seem pitiful," he said, "that I should barter away not only my character in this world, the fruits of a life-work, but my chances in the world to come, for a paltry $1,200? Innocent, as the charges came up at different times, I answered them, as I thought, sufficient to satisfy everyone as it did myself. If I had deliberately laid out a plan for deception, and had premeditated wrong doing, do you suppose I would have been so short-sighted as not to have anticipated every accusation, guarded every avenue of detection, and carefully covered up my tracks? But, conscious of no wrong-doing, I lived and acted the right as I knew it to be. Little actions, to which I gave only the thought of the moment, and did them openly and innocently, were tortured, and twisted, and construed into circumstantial evidence of guilt by my enemies, with a persistency and audacity that horrified and stunned me, and were allowed to weigh against a character that has been the work of a lifetime. But my conscience then, as now, was clear. God knows I am innocent, and in His own good time I firmly believe the people will know it."

Mr. Colfax carries with him the canceled drafts sent to A. H. Conner, then Chairman of the Republican State Committee. To these he has pinned the checks with which he drew them, and as he showed them to me he said: "This is an evidence that the money Nesbitt sent was intended for political purposes, and was immediately applied by me in accordance with that intention, and should be proof positive to the most captious that they were not intended or used for corruption. Nesbitt took a most unaccountable liking for me, amounting almost to fondness. He was worth over half a million, and had he lived longer would probably have given me much larger sums, and yet these small amounts were cried against us as something awful, and acts of personal friendship cruelly tortured into evidences of political corruption."

He had with him, too, a fac-simile of the "S. C." check. It is a plain bit of paper, the necessary check formula printed in the plainest, fewest words, and on it scrawled the "S. C." in wavering, irresolute sort of hieroglyphics; the "twelve hundred" written in a careless, drawling manner, and the "Oakes Ames" in bold relief at the bottom. "You say you never saw this check till you saw it in the committee-room?" I never saw the check till it was presented there, or never had an idea of its existence till then," answered Mr. Colfax. "If I had drawn the money on that, do you think I would have taken no measures to prepare an immediate answer, when I knew I should be confronted with it sooner or later? Would I not have had an arrangement of circumstances and a plausible tale ready? But instead, I was astounded, and this surprise was at once tortured into the agitation of guilty fear. Imagine yourself accused of stealing; conscious of your innocence, you stoutly deny it, and are thereupon confronted with a check bearing your initials, wouldn't you be confounded? Isn't it probable, then, that this check, with the other initial checks the receipt of which the supposed owners deny, were intended to represent the June dividends of the stock which yourself and the others threw back on Ames' hands?" "If that is correct," said Mr. Colfax, "it would form a link with Mr. Dillon's account, which says he paid all the initial checks to Ames." On all points Mr. Colfax but reiterated what he has already stated, subtracting or adding nothing. As he carries these papers in his pockets, so he seems to carry the subject in his mind. He is ever ready to tell his tale to a listener

Mr. Colfax's Credit Mobilier Stock.

From the New York Sun, March 15.

At the reception given to the Hon. Oakes Ames by his townsmen, Mr. Ames said to a representative of the *Sun*, that Mr. C. A. Runkle, attorney for the New York *Tribune*, had told Mr. William F. Hyatt, of this city, that some months ago Schuyler Colfax informed him (Runkle) that he had bought some Credit Mobilier stock, and that he considered it a good thing.

Yesterday a *Sun* reporter called upon Mr. Hyatt and asked him whether Mr. Ames' assertion was true. Mr. Hyatt replied, "Why do you wish to know anything from me so long as you have Oakes Ames' story?"

Reporter—I simply wish to know whether the story is true.

Mr. Hyatt—It is true. The *Sun* has stated it correctly. As you see, I deal in hardware. The Messrs. Ames generally call on me whenever they are in town. On one occasion, when Mr. Oliver Ames was here, I told him the story which is printed in to-day's *Sun*.

Reporter—Did Mr. Runkle tell you whether Mr. Colfax mentioned the number of shares of Credit Mobilier stock which he held, or whether he had bought them from Mr. Oakes Ames?

Mr. Hyatt—No, not that I remember. He simply told me that Colfax had told him that he had bought some of that stock, and that he thought the money which he had paid for it had been well invested. When I told this story to Mr. Oliver Ames, he wished me to ask Mr Runkle if he would go to Washington and testify to this conversation with Colfax before the Congressional Committee. I spoke to Runkle about it, but he expressed an unwillingness to do so, as the conversation had taken place at the breakfast table. He thought, too, that what he could say would not be of much service.

Reporter—This conversation between Colfax and Runkle was some time ago, was it not?

Mr. Hyatt—Yes, I believe so. It is some time since Runkle told me of it, and I think his talk with Colfax was some time before that.

As the reporter turned to go, Mr. Hyatt said that he had better see Mr. Runkle before he wrote anything. "Runkle will not deny that he told me so," said he. "No one else was present when he told me. But he has told the same story to others."

Calling upon Mr. Cornelius A. Runkle, the reporter inquired whether Oakes Ames' assertion was true.

Mr. Runkle—I have no time to talk about it. I don't want to talk about the matter at all.

MARINE DISASTER.

Wreck of the Steamer George S. Wright--Loss of Twenty Lives.

Seattle, Wash. Ter. (March 1), Dispatch to the Portland (Ore.) Herald.

The *Intelligencer* will contain the following from the Victoria *Standard* of the 27th ult.:

Yesterday the steamer Emma and Douglas brought news from the east coast, which confirms the belief that the ill-fated steamer George S. Wright has foundered at sea, and that all hands on board have perished. The first tidings of the sad disaster were brought to Nanaimo on Wednesday, and they are in point of fact as follows: About fourteen days since a number of Indians in canoes discovered near the shore off Cape Caution, the deck of a steamer, the pilot or wheel-house, some parts of her masts, boxes, blankets, and the board bearing the name of the unfortunate vessel upon it, together with certain portions of clothing. Not a trace or vestige of human remains was, however, to be found, and the Indians having prosecuted a strict search for five days, gave up the hope of discovering anybody, dead or alive, and hastened down to Nanaimo to bear the news of the untimely end which has befallen the steamer. Part of a putrid deer was seen floating about near the spot, which might have been on board the steamer; if so, its state would infer that the wreck took place some time ago. On a rock, also, there was discovered hair, which, from its appearance, was supposed to have been part of a lady's chignon. The Indians who brought the news are of the Bella Coolla tribe, and the facts they state are corroborated by a communication to a private gentleman in this city.

When the steamer George S. Wright left Nanaimo, it is thought from circumstances which transpired that she was badly found in canvas, and was traveling, moreover, with a broken escape-pipe, and that the unfortunate Chief-Engineer, Mr. Sutton, who was well known here, had his forebodings about the trip, remarking that he did not like the looks of things at all, and had but little faith in the engineer under him. It may, therefore, be surmised that the steamer blew up, or that her machinery broke down; and, having no canvas to assist her progress or enable her to put back, she was in a very pitiable state to make any resistance to the heavy gales, or to successfully combat the terrific seas which are known to have prevailed in the locality of the disaster about the time the steamer is thought to have gone down.

The Douglas, when leaving Nanaimo, had five canoes, manned by Indians, in tow, but three of them got adrift, and up to last night had not arrived here.

Neither the number or names of the passengers and crew on board the doomed steamer are definitely known. It would not, therefore, be wise to publish them on supposition. There were probably some twenty souls, all told, including the crew, on board at the time she went down. The catastrophe evidently took place during the down trip from Sitka, for she was seen passing upward at Alert Bay, and still later some 200 miles higher up at Fort Simpson, whereas Cape Caution, where the wreck was discovered, is 250 miles this side—that is, lower down the coast than Fort Simpson. It is precisely the same spot where Capt. Warren was attacked by Indians, and where Knight and Stratton were murdered.

The George S. Wright belonged to the Oregon Steamship Company. Captain Thomas Ainsley was in command of her; J. Sutton, Chief Engineer; J. Noonan, Chief Officer, and Frank Weidler, Purser.

[The *Herald* says: "She carried from here only two passengers, Maj. John S. Walker and wife. They were passengers on her when she was lost, and probably three others,—George A. Eades, ex-Collector of Customs, and two others whose names are unknown,—thus making twenty-three souls sent before their Maker without a moment's warning."]

A $500,000 LIBEL SUIT.

An Offshoot of the Murder of Jacob and Betsy Harper, of Kentucky.

Lexington (Ky.) Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the Scott Circuit Court in Georgetown, the celebrated Harper slander suit is on trial. Something like a year ago Jacob and Betsy Harper were cruelly murdered. That killing is the origin of this suit. J. Wallace Harper, the defendant, is a resident of the County of Woodford, and, as is charged in the petition, has accused Adam Harper with being connected with the killing.

These reports had been in circulation for quite a while before they came to the ear of Adam Harper, who lives in Franklin County, and so damaging were they to his character that he was put to the necessity of instituting this suit. His only other recourse would have been a trial under indictment in the Criminal Court. The Grand Jury of Woodford County refused to indict him, and he was forced to this suit as the only means in his power of clearing his name.

The first count in the petition charges the defendant, J. Wallace Harper, with the following slanderous words: "Adam and J. W. Harper were at the head of the murder of Jacob and Betsy Harper." Also, that "Adam and his son John had murdered Jacob and Betsy Harper." The date of these slanderous words is about six months after the killing took place. The suit upon these words was brought, and the damages placed at $500,000. The parties are related, and both related to the murdered persons,—one being a nephew and the other a cousin.

The defendant's answer sets up a denial of the first count in the petition, and also the second, but adds that, from all the circumstances and the bad character of Adam Harper, he is led to believe him guilty, and will continue so to believe, until he prove the contrary. His answer brings up the question of character, and upon that point both parties have been industriously working, so that now there are no less than thirty-one depositions upon that single point. Eight witnesses for defendant give Adam Harper a bad name; twenty-three, on the other hand, give him a good character.

Lexington, Ky. (March 13), Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

The case has developed a good deal of evidence of a character rather damaging to the plaintiff, Adam Harper, who sues for $500,000 damages for slander. It is very evident from the testimony that pretty much every man in Woodford County, where the murder was committed, believes Adam Harper and his son, John, the guilty parties. The effort of Adam Harper to prove an alibi on the night of the murder failed. His very great desire to prove that he could not have committed the deed because he was left-handed, when no one had suspected him, is regarded as very suspicious. His further effort to make some of the negroes who lived on the place confess to having committed the crime, by getting up a Ku-Klux party, and taking them out to hang them, when he had before stated that they were going to confess, is regarded as strongly against him.

Lexington, Ky. (March 14), Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The great Harper suit has closed, after a prolonged investigation, with a verdict for the defendant. Upon the reading of the verdict by Maj. Bradley, the Clerk, tremendous applause was manifested by the crowded audience in the County Sheriff's office. Judge Thomas, aided by the Sheriff, endeavored to silence the applause and arrest the parties, but failed to produce the desired effect.

The event of the day was a sensation which occurred after the adjournment of the Court. John W. Harper, son of Adam Harper, plaintiff in the action, under the influence of whisky, and aggravated by the verdict, made an attack on L. D. Maitland, reporter of the Lexington *Daily Press*, and drew a pistol on him. Finding Maitland as quick as he was, he stopped on him, and sought a difficulty with Capt. Joe Blackburn, one of the attorneys for the defense. He drew a pistol on Blackburn, who also drew his pistol. Just at this juncture Marshal Sinclair interposed and took hold of Harper, who sought to free himself. Blackburn stood still with a drawn pistol, ready to meet him. Blackburn remarked: "Let the d—d assassin go; I am not afraid of him. I don't want to shoot him while in your custody."

OIL IN IOWA.

The Excitement at Saylorville, Polk County.

From the DesMoines Leader.

Saylorville, Polk Co., Iowa, six miles from this city, is the scene of the new excitement. Oil has been discovered. Fabulous prices have been offered for the well farm. Prices of property in the whole neighborhood have trebled. Men who, Tuesday night, were poor, consider themselves rich. All work is suspended, except boring for oil. Mr. McQuiston is the lucky man who has struck oil. In prospecting for coal he sunk a shaft about thirty-five feet through blue clay, and then with an auger bored some five feet further. A nauseous gas commenced escaping. Mr. McQuiston got out of the well, and when the auger was drawn out a violent explosion took place, and water commenced rising. A petroleum odor filled the air. The roaring noise continued. A lighted paper was thrown in the well, and the gas ignited. The fire was put out by throwing earth in the well, and preventing the escape of fire.

The well is situated on or near the dividing line of J. B. Saylor's estate and Mr. McQuiston's farm. A good-sized brook runs within a few feet of it. In this brook, Mr. McQuiston tells the writer, he has frequently seen indications of coal oil. The morning on which the discovery was made Mr. McQuiston stated to several gentlemen that he had quit prospecting for coal, and thereafter would bore for oil. Two hours afterward he "struck ile."

The well is about four feet in diameter, and is dug for forty-two feet through hard blue clay. About twenty feet from the surface the workmen found pieces of cottonwood, and fifteen feet further down several pieces of cedar.

That petroleum is there, there can be no reasonable doubt. The petroleum smell pervades everything. We examined a pailful of the ingredients of the well as it was drawn up, and it certainly appeared to be the simon pure article. Several gentlemen having a good understanding of the subject have visited the well, and pronounce it good coal oil. Whether it abounds in paying quantities or not, remains to be seen. Mr. Quiston has had some experience in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and feels confident that it does. He thinks that it would be considered a fair kind of a well in Pennsylvania,—yielding about 500 barrels per day,—at any rate he proposes to continue his investigation, and demonstrate fully whether it will pay or not. For the past two years Mr. McQuiston has been prospecting, with the confident belief that he would eventually "strike ile," and it now appears that he has struck.

A large number of people have already visited the well. The whole community is greatly excited, and real estate is held at big prices. One man who is the fortunate possessor of five acres "wouldn't look at $1,000 an acre" for the land. Others are equally as confident. McQuiston is regarded as a rich man already, and, should the expectations of the people of Saylorville be realized, the fortunes of many others are assured.

It is the opinion of a gentleman who has been investigating the matter for years, that a current of oil is running from Rising Sun to Corydon. If this supposition should prove true, we may safely expect lively times along the line for some to come. That the result may be gratifying we all hope, but no definite or certain conclusions can yet be reached.

—In England they now call the science of instructing the deaf and dumb Cophology. It appears that the Greek word *Kophos*, which occurs six times in the New Testament, in our version is translated in three passages as "deaf," and in three others as "dumb," in accordance with the sense of the context.

—Thirty years ago a young man entered the City of New York in an almost penniless condition, and without a single acquaintance in the great wilderness of houses. To-day his name is known wherever humanity breathes. It is spoken in every city, and is as familiar to the workers in the mines as to his brother in the mills, and wherever language is known and ideas expressed the name of this penniless, unknown, and uncouth lad of thirty years ago is uttered. It was John Smith.—*Danbury News.*

THE LAW COURTS.

The Winneshelk Insurance Company ---Decision of the Minnesota Cases.

The Winslow Bankruptcy---Failure to Appoint an Assignee.

Extraordinary Attempt to Secure the Office for a Nominee of the Scammon Ring.

Absconding Sheep Dealers at the Stock Yards --- Extraordinary Discovery in the Brandt Case.

It will be remembered that Judge Blodgett, some time ago, referred to the necessity of awaiting decisions in the cases before the courts of Minnesota before proceeding with certain litigation then contemplated by the Assignee. The following is the decision of Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota, in Lambe, Assignee, v. N. F. Damron:

Express authority is given, by the fourteenth section of the Bankrupt act, to the Assignee in bankruptcy, to sue for debts, transferred to him by operation of law, as soon as the proper assignment is executed; and by Sec. 16 he is authorized to employ the remedies for that purpose which the debtor might have had, if the adjudication of bankruptcy had not been made. The first section constitutes the several District Courts of the United States courts of bankruptcy, and enacts: "That they shall have original jurisdiction in their respective districts, in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy; and they are hereby authorized to hear and adjudicate upon the same, according to the provisions of this act. * * * And the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall extend to all cases and controversies arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy; to the collection of the assets of the bankrupt; to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon; to the adjustment of the various priorities and conflicting interests of all parties; and to the marshaling and disposition of the different funds and assets so as to secure the rights of all parties and due distribution of the assets among all the creditors; and to all matters and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt, and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy," etc. This section, when considered in connection with Sections 14 and 16, would seem to authorize fully this action in a District Court of the United States. The only question presented by the motion to dismiss is: Can this jurisdiction be exercised by any District Court except that wherein the bankruptcy proceedings are pending? It is admitted that the Bankrupt act must confer this jurisdiction, if it exists at all; for there is no other act of Congress that would sustain it. The third clause of the second section gives the Circuit and District Courts of the districts wherein the bankruptcy proceedings are pending, concurrent jurisdiction to entertain "suits at law or in equity which may or shall be brought by the Assignee in Bankruptcy against any person claiming an adverse interest or by such person against such Assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferable to or vested in such Assignee." To entertain an action for the recovery of a debt of the character sued for here, is certainly not conferred upon this District Court by this section, and if this suit can be maintained it must be under the general jurisdiction granted by the first section. The question raised is not a new one, but there is not entire uniformity in the decisions upon it. So far as this District is concerned, the case of Markson v. Heaney (1 Dillon, 478), if I understand correctly the opinion expressed by the Circuit Judge, settles the jurisdictional question in favor of the defendant. It would be manifestly wrong for me, therefore, to compel him to take a writ of error in order to obtain the benefit of that decision, in case that I did not agree to it; but the views expressed therein meet with my approval. In order to give a uniform and harmonious interpretation to the Bankrupt act, all the provisions contained therein must be considered in connection with each other, and the construction of any particular section determined with reference to all of the other sections. A fair and just exposition of the same can be made in no other way. Although Sec. 1 would appear broad enough in its declaration of jurisdiction to confer the extensive power claimed, and support the views of the plaintiff's counsel in this case; yet when the third clause of Sec. 2 is examined, it would appear that the concurrent jurisdiction in regard to suits touching adverse rights, mentioned therein, can be more consistently explained, if it is assumed that Sec. 1 intended to constitute the District Courts of the United States as Courts of Bankruptcy, with jurisdiction restricted, in any proceeding, to the district where the adjudication of bankruptcy was ordered and the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending. It is not reasonable, in my opinion, to suppose that the settlement of the adverse interests named in Sec. 2 were to be limited to the district where the bankruptcy proceedings are pending, and the Assignee be permitted to enforce all the other rights and interests vested in him by Sec. 14, in any District Court of the United States. I am aware that the Judge of the Western District of Wisconsin, in a very elaborate opinion (see Goodall, assignee, v. Tuttle, 2 Vol. *Chicago Legal News*, 474), has arrived at a different conclusion, and sustained the jurisdiction in a case like this; but the weight of authority is the other way (see in re Richardson, 2 B. R., 74; Sherman v. Bingham, 5 B. R., 34; Jobbins v. Montague, 6 B. R., 509; Markson v. Heaney, above cited). I would add that General Order No. 16 indicates that the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States so interpreted the bankrupt act, viz.:

General Order 16—In case two or more petitions shall be filed against the same individual in different districts, the first hearing shall be had in the district in which the debtor has his domicil; * * * * * * and the court which makes the first adjudication of bankruptcy shall retain jurisdiction over all proceedings therein until the same shall be closed. * * *

The answer to this suggestion would be that the collection of assets by a suit is not a proceeding in bankruptcy. I cannot agree to that; for it appears to me to be strictly such a proceeding, and is enumerated in Section 1. The suit will be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, without costs.

THE WINSLOW BANKRUPTCY.

The meeting of the creditors of F. S. Winslow, bankrupt, to elect an Assignee, yesterday morning, before Register Hibbard, was principally remarkable for an extraordinary attempt that was made to get the position of Assignee for one of Mr. Jonathan Y. Scammon's banking associates, namely, Benjamin V. Page, Vice-President of the Mechanics' National Bank, of which Mr. Scammon is President. Mr. Scammon's banks having already so much money belonging to bankrupt companies on deposit with him, this new attempt to get hold of an estate of $400,000 is characterized as one of the most brazen things of the kind yet witnessed in bankruptcy, it being considered that Page is an outsider, that he is not even a creditor, that he has no sort of interest in the estate, in any shape or form whatever, and that he is not a professional Assignee. In either capacity he might have properly applied for the lucrative post he has worked for, but coming there in no other capacity than an outsider, having nothing to do with the proceedings, and as the officer of a bank, the affair is looked upon with considerable disgust.

For Page, creditors representing $57,480.21 voted, and for R. E. Jenkins $407,228.66. The Register in such cases, where such an enormous disparity appears, usually appoints the person having the majority of votes, but in this instance he said he should report to the Court, alleging as a reason that the interests involved were so large he did not like to take the responsibility of declaring Jenkins appointed. The result of the vote will be reported to Judge Blodgett on his returning to Court.

The claims filed with the Register, so far, amount to $271,802.46 by the Scandinavian National Bank; $71,377.83 by the various small depositors who trusted their savings to Winslow's North Side Bank, and $114,209.24 of Gustav Pfeil, of Carlsruhe, Baden, being deposits at 2½ per cent and interest.

HOW PROPERTY ENHANCES.

John Fish v. John and Johanna Leser, a suit on hearing for several days before Judge Gary, shows how rapidly real estate rises in value in Chicago. About a year ago the complainant bought, or thought he bought, for $21,000, assuming incumbrances, a lot, fronting forty-three feet on Monroe street, about sixty feet from Franklin street, between Franklin and Wells streets, which belonged to these defendants, who have always lived on it, and still live on it, to preserve their homestead rights. It is alleged on the part of the complainant that Mr. Lesing gave one White, a land agent, authority in writing to sell said land for said price, said authority to last for ten days, in pursuance of which White made the sale to Fish, who paid $500 on account, to secure the transaction, White delivering to him the usual contract. Within thirty days, the period stipulated, Fish presented himself at White's office, prepared to pay over the balance of money, when the old people appeared and refused to consummate. The property had then increased to $35,000 or $40,000 in value. Hence the action. The defense is that the old man signed the authority, believing it to be a letter to a person in New York instead of an authority to sell, that the property is a homestead, and that the title was at the time in the wife, the husband having made it over to her on his going temporarily to Idaho. The argument has lasted several days. The testimony taken in this case has been exceedingly heavy, and the labor of the counsel severe. Nissen and Barnum for the complainant, and Wilkinson, Sackett and Bean for defendants. The counsel for the complainants is said to be personally interested in the property in some way or other. The land has increased in value, principally because of the location of the Farwell and other business blocks near.

THE BRANDT CASE—EXTRAORDINARY TURN OF AFFAIRS.

Mr. Homer Smith filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, as directed by the Court (as reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time), in the matter of Ernst Brandt, in bankruptcy, which, at the first blush, looks like a most unmistakable smasher. The great fact in the bill, beside which all allegations appear shadowy and vague, is, that the land transferred to Widmer by Ernst Brandt, and by Widmer to Fredericka Brandt, cannot be found on any known plat of Chicago, its description, "Lot 133," etc., being inapplicable both to the real estate in question—there being, and never having been, any such lot in existence—and to any real estate, whether his property, or anybody else's, in the City of Chicago. If Ernst transferred to Widmer and Widmer to Fredericka property that never existed, then, the Assignee not unnaturally represents, the Court will do a simple act of justice to the creditors of Brandt to direct a deed to be made vesting the property—the right property this time—in the Assignee. The complainant further shows that Brandt repeatedly represented to his creditors, when they were dunning him, that the property which Fredericka now contests was his own, absolutely and without incumbrance, and that any conveyance under such circumstance was necessarily a fraud on the creditors. Other allegations are made with which the reader is familiar.

ABSCONDING SHEEP DEALERS.

Philip Lerch, a New York dealer in sheep, has obtained a capias against Michael O'Connor and John Sullivan, late of New York City, and now believed to be resident in Chicago. In his affidavit, Lerch affirms that he sold to the defendants, who were then doing business as purchasers of stock for the New York market, 191 sheep at 5½ cents per pound, cash, but for which he gave them credit until the following Saturday, they professing to have plenty of money—in the bank. The Saturday came, and the defendants were found to have deserted their usual place of business, which led to inquiry, when it was found that they had been obtaining stock to the extent of thousands of dollars during the week preceding their disappearance, which they had converted into cash. Inquiry of stock dealers in Chicago elicited the fact that O'Connor had been seen at the Stock Yards here; and the capias was applied for and obtained at once, as stated.

WHERE THE PRESSED BRICK COMPANY GOT ITS FUNDS.

In 1868 and 1869, a party, consisting of John D. Weber, Joseph A. Griswold, John H. Carpenter, Martin A. Lawrence, Joseph Knox, Frank H. Tucker, and Frank Richie, entered into an arrangement to turn a number of joint notes into cash, for the use of the Chicago Pressed Brick Company, namely, for $2,000, $2,000, and $8,946, a total of $12,946. Everybody knows that the Company is and has for a long time been in a state of hopeless insolvency; notwithstanding which, said notes had to be paid. All the parties, except the first two, repudiated their responsibility, and the first two paid the money; and they yesterday filed a bill in chancery, in the Circuit Court, for an order of Court requiring the others to pay their proportion, or $4,782 each and every one.

DIVORCE—ALIMONY—INJUNCTION.

Mary E. Jones, wife of the late Superintendent of the Swansea Silver Refining and Smelting works, has embraced the opportunity of her husband having taken a trip to Colorado to file a bill for divorce in the Superior Court. She affirms that Joshua, her said husband, has been in the receipt of a salary of $4,000 per annum, and she prays alimony, giving a list of the various properties owned by the defendant, and of the securities he possesses, which she has reason to fear he will dispose of as soon as possible; wherefore she also prays the injunction of the court restraining his interfering with such property until the cause has been heard by the Court. She alleges for cause repeated adultery with one Sarah Tonies.

SUIT UNDER THE LIQUOR LAW.

Ellen Dover yesterday commenced suit against August Blocki, saloon-keeper, $10,000 damages, for injuries sustained by her husband by being frozen on the night and morning of the 23d February last, owing to his being rendered insensible and helpless by drink given him by the defendant.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

M. C. Cloudman, of Hingham Centre, Mass., yesterday filed a petition for the adjudication of Max Hahn & Co., of Evanston, claiming as creditors for $455.61. The affidavit affirms that his agent called at the debtors' place of business and found the store and stock in possession of one Scott, as agent of John C. Fassey, said Fassey having acquired one-half interest while the commercial paper of the firm was suspended, as stated. The usual rule to show cause was ordered.

Judge Blodgett is still detained at home by indisposition, and bankruptcy matters are refreshingly light. His Honor is suffering from inflammation of the eyes, resulting from a distressing cold.

GENERAL NOTES.

Thomas McGary yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court, in covenant, $2,000 damages, against Peter Keller.

Ann M. Cole yesterday commenced suit against the city, in case, $5,000.

In Harding v. the Globe Insurance Company, in trespass on the case, to compel the Company to transfer to complainant 100 shares, on the books of the Company, that he had acquired, before Judge Porter, His Honor yesterday overruled the demurrer to the first count of the narr, and sustained those to the other counts.

Robert L. McLoon yesterday distrained for rent on the northeast corner of Third avenue and Taylor street, for $240, said property being occupied by Michael Hanlon.

Judge Williams was busily engaged trying cases of minor interest throughout yesterday.

The everlasting Hyde Park perfumery war will be renewed before Judge Farwell to-day.

Young Dwyer will be tried to-day, for murder, at the Criminal Court.

C. M. Wells yesterday commenced a $10,000 damages suit, in case, against the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroad Companies, in the Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—William P. Inskip v. Rodney Ashley and Lydia Ashley; ejectment, $600. Edward L. Upton, Assignee of the estate of Ernst Brandt, v. Fredericka Brandt and Philip Widmer; bill to declare certain conveyances void.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,202—Philo Carpenter and Albert W. Gilman v. Sarah A. Lawrence, Bradford A. Lawrence, Sarah C. Leadbeater, Fairborn Leadbeater, Catherine A. Spachs (?), Charles Spachs (?), and Eben F. Runyan; bill to foreclose mortgage. 6,203—Torry O. Edwards v. Asa Farnam; case, $2,000. 6,204—Ellen Dover v. August Blocki; case, $10,000. (Leave to prosecute as a poor person). 6,205—Appeal. 6,206—Same. 6,207—John D. Weber and Joseph A. Griswold v. John H. Carpenter, Marion A. Lawrence, Joseph Knox, Frank H. Tucker, and Frank Richie. 6,208—Appeal. 6,209—Same. 6,210—James W. Larimore v. George Manahan; trespass, $1,500. 6,211—Comfort M. Wells v. Michigan Central Railroad Company and Illinois Central Railroad Company; case $10,000. 6,212—Appeal. 6,213—Same. 6,214—David Greenebaum et al. v. Jacob Hogenbach et al.; petition to supply record.

A CORRECTION.

DEER LODGE, Montana Ter., Feb 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your correspondent, "A. J. G.," in his communication dated "Deer Lodge, Montana, Jan. 17, 1873," and published in your weekly issue of the 5th of February, says: "A Presbyterian minister of Deer Lodge was lately (as I am told) convicted of a nameless crime, before a lodge of Odd Fellows, and expelled." A. J. G. also says that the minister has left for parts unknown.

We have had but one Presbyterian minister in Deer Lodge, the Rev. J. R. Russell, a young man highly esteemed for his religious and moral worth. He remains here, and preaches regularly to his congregation, and no charge or suspicion of immoral or improper conduct has ever attached to him.

An Episcopal minister of this place was charged with immoral conduct, and left the country; which gave rise to the story of your correspondent. J.

Golden Opportunity.

Carson, Pirie & Co., No. 329 West Madison street, offer rich new gray stripe silks, regular $1.75 quality for $1.20. The $1.25 quality for 80 cents. Black ground white stripe silks for 90 cents. Black all silk gros grains at $1, $1.20, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, and $2, being 50 cents a yard less than usual prices. Richer qualities Lyons black gros grains at very large reductions. Japanese silks at 40 and 60 cents, worth 75 and 90 cents. Japanese poplins, 18 and 25 cents. Black alpacas, 10 to 20 cents per yard lower than prices elsewhere. Large assortment of dress goods on the cheap tables at 12½, 18, 20, and 25 cents a yard. A great bargain in remnants of Irish linen at 50 cents, half price. One thousand pieces Hamburg edgings and insertions, choice new designs, at half, and in some instances less than half the usual prices. Bargains in every department. Trade early in the day.

Jayne's Expectorant.

I have long known the virtues of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with coughs or colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies. I am about to sail in a week or two on a voyage to Europe, and should as soon think of exposing myself to the changing skies of England, without an over-coat, as without a supply of Jayne's Expectorant.—Rev. Dr. Dowling, formerly Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New York.

FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

Meeting of Heirs to a $70,000,000 Estate in Holland.

About Thirty Lady and Gentlemen Fortune-Hunters Present.

Sarah and Wolfort Webber and Wintjie Sybrant Brower died in Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, leaving behind them a considerable number of heirs, and a considerable amount of property. They also left wills bequeathing their possessions to their children and their children's heirs, but, in the course of a generation or two, those important documents became lost in some of the musty, cobweb-covered courts of dyke-land. Recently, while explorations were being made in the interest of the Anneke Jans heirs,—who, it appears, are identical with the Webber and Brower heirs,—the long-lost wills were found, and it was discovered that about $70,000,000 were awaiting lawful claimants in Holland. This was a joyful piece of intelligence to a large number of people in this country who can trace their genealogical record back to the immediate descendents of the Webbers and Browers, some of whom settled in New York in the seventeenth century. Since the announcement was made, meetings have been held in different parts of the country to make arrangements for proving heirship and securing the rich prize. It is now believed that the matter will be brought before the United States courts and definitely settled in a short time.

The Webber and Brower heirs residing in Chicago held their meeting yesterday afternoon at Burke's European Hotel, in obedience to the call of a committee, published in the Sunday papers. About thirty lady and gentleman fortune-hunters were present, the majority of them being well advanced in years. Mr. Leonard W. Volk was called to the chair, and Mr. Green elected Secretary.

The Chair said he was in doubt as to the object of the meeting. He supposed, however, that the election of a delegate to the Convention of Webber and Brower heirs, to be held at Trenton, N. J., on the 24th of April, was about the only business to be transacted.

A gentleman asked for the Committee which called the meeting, but received no response.

The Chair suggested that interesting remarks would be in order. After some delay, a gentleman arose and said he held in his hand a number of letters from the Prosecuting Committee in New York, which it would be well perhaps for the Secretary to read.

The Secretary took the hint. The letters were to Mr. G. A. Brady, of this city, who appears to know a great deal about those old claims, and set forth that there are good prospects of success in the Webber-Brower matter, provided the heirs can prove their claims.

A lady who has devoted a great many years of her life to the examination of old records and papers in the Anneke Jans case, presented a genealogical record of the Webber family, the reading of which was listened to with great attention.

The Chairman read a paper written twenty-seven years ago by his great uncle, Nicholas Gessner, who was then 80 years old. He spent a great deal of money in contending for his rights in the Trinity Church property, New York. The paper traced the genealogy of the descendants of Anneke Jans and Dominie Everardus Bogardus, the first Dutch clergyman in New York, in 1625, down to the family of the writer.

A gentleman, who was opposed to having his name mentioned in the newspapers, presented a pedigree of his family, and wanted to know if he was in any way connected with the Webbers and Browers.

He was informed that he was, whereupon he smiled and took his seat.

The Chairman said that the meeting was losing sight of the delegate question.

Detective McCausland, who represents a female claimant, said it would be better to postpone the election of a delegate to a subsequent meeting, and volunteered some legal advice concerning the manner of collecting legacies in foreign countries. He moved that, when the meeting adjourned, it would be to the call of the President and Secretary.

A gentleman from the country objected to the postponement of the election of delegate. Mr. Brady was his man for the position.

Several ladies and gentlemen remarked that they did not know Mr. Brady.

The gentleman from the country said he knew Mr. Brady, and that was sufficient for him.

Another gentleman remarked that it made no difference who went to Trenton. When the legacies were to be collected the claimants would have to go before a court, no matter what the delegate might do in convention.

Detective McCausland's motion was then carried; also, a motion that the election for delegate be held at the next meeting; also, a motion that Mr. Brady be invited to attend that meeting.

The President and Secretary fixed the day and date of the next meeting at Thursday, April 10, and the Central Hotel as the place.

A vote of thanks was passed Mr. Burke for the use of his parlor, and the representatives of the ancient solid people of Holland went home.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Chicago Bible Society was held last evening in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, Mr. G C. Cook in the chair, and Mr. T. B. Carter acting as Secretary. The number of persons in attendance was small.

The following officers for the coming year were elected without a dissenting vote:

President—Judge Samuel M. Moore, of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Vice-Presidents—Maj. D. W. Whittle, Tabernacle Congregational Church; T. W. Harvey, Wabash Avenue Methodist Church; Peter Van Schaack, Christ Episcopal Church.

Treasurer—C. B. Nelson.

Secretary—T. B. Carter.

Executive Committee—Revs. R. W. Patterson, C. E. Cheney, C. D. Helmer, J. L. D. McKown, U. D. Jnlick.

The gentlemen who acted as Treasurers in the different churches co-operating with the Society last year were re-elected.

Article 7 of the Constitution was altered so as to admit of three members making a quorum of the Executive Committee. Article 9 was also changed. It now provides that the annual meeting and election of officers shall be held in March instead of December.

The Secretary was instructed to have the annual report printed.

A vote of thanks was passed the city for the many acts of kindness shown the Society.

The Executive Committee was authorized to secure articles of incorporation for the Society under the general laws of the State.

The meeting then adjourned.

A DANGEROUS HORSE.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a horse, attached to a buggy containing a Mrs. Cook and her daughter, Mrs. Teed, of No. 81 Miller street, took fright at a locomotive at the Sixteenth street railroad crossing on Wabash avenue, and dashed north on the avenue at a fearful speed. It was stopped at Thirteenth street, by Mr. J. Walsh, Superintendent of the Z. I. P. Omnibus Line. The ladies, being uninjured, declared they could manage the horse without difficulty, and started him off. They had proceeded but a short distance when he ran away again. At Harmon court the horse ran into a buggy, throwing both ladies out. Mrs. Cook, who was driving, struck the curbing, and was taken up insensible. She was cut severely on the forehead and behind the left ear. Mrs. Teed, although much bruised, was not seriously hurt. Officers Mehan and Casy took the ladies to No. 549 Wabash avenue, where they were attended by Dr. J. W. Weeb. Mrs. Cook being restored to consciousness, Officer Casy hired a carriage and had both ladies taken to their home. Mrs. Cook was found not so badly hurt as she at first appeared to be. The horse and buggy were taken care of by Officer Mehan.

THE DEATH-DEALING DERRICK.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, "General Grant on His Own Hook," an omnibus belonging to the Pease Line of North Side Omnibuses, was suddenly stopped, as it was proceeding east on Lake street, by a derrick at the new Tremont House falling upon it. The name and huge dimensions of the 'bus were of little effect in staying the descent of the derrick, and, when it reached the earth, the 'bus was broken into splinters. Three passengers, with the driver, escaped with a few scratches, and emerged from the pile of lumber as from a stack of corn-stalks. The driver of an express wagon, which was passing at the time, was struck by one of the ropes, and, for a time, was almost insensible. He recovered, however, and was able to drive home. The destruction of the "General Grant on His Own Hook" will be regretted by many North Side residents, irrespective of party. Before the North Side Railway had recovered from the effects of the fire, this generous vehicle gave passage to many weary citizens, who had roamed through the ruins of their stores, and who would have been compelled to walk many miles but for the "General Grant on His Own Hook." But we are happy to say that the owners of the vehicle have sent it to the shop, and before many weeks it will resume its route from the foot of Lake street to the North Side.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT.

The Bully Element of Chicago Not Yet Suppressed.

Two Officers Assaulted by Bridgeport Roughs, and a Prisoner Rescued.

The hope has been entertained that the recent shooting by policemen of three ruffians would cause the bully element of the city to feel that there is danger in resisting an officer of the law. But, from a fight which occurred yesterday afternoon between Officers Bowden and O'Connor and a crowd of Canalport avenue garroters, this hope would appear to be without foundation in fact, and it is evident that more shooting must be done before the rowdies shall respect and fear the power of our police officers.

Paddy Connors is one of the most notorious roughs on Canalport avenue. Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, he met a respectable citizen on the corner of Blue Island avenue and Morgan street, and for some trivial offense called him a —— of a ——, and dared him to take it up. Officer Bowden hearing the remark, and knowing the character of the fellow, arrested him. Paddy made a desperate resistance, and the officer, being off duty, and therefore without his club, was not very well able to cope with his prisoner. About this time Officer O'Connor, who was also off duty, and without his "billy," came to Bowden's assistance. They overpowered the prisoner, and proceeded up Blue Island avenue, followed by seven or eight of Paddy's "pals," who threatened the officers with immediate death if they did not release their prisoner, and exhibited revolvers to show that they had the weapons to carry out their threat. Officer O'Connor then pulled his revolver, and told them to go back or he would shoot them down. They answered this remark with a volley of curses. At the junction of Blue Island avenue and Taylor and Morgan streets, Paddy shouted to his fellows to "Shoot the dirty devils," referring to the policemen. The crowd then made a rush on the officers, and a hand-to-hand fight resulted, the officers using the butts of their revolvers to defend themselves. Paddy McNurney, one of the roughs, shot three times at Officer O'Connor, but fortunately did not hit him. Bowden was knocked down and his revolver taken from him. O'Connor knocked three of the rowdies down, badly injuring one of them. In the fight the prisoner got away, and, with five of the gang, ran towards the corner of Miller and Polk streets. The officers, plucky to the last, chased them and recaptured their prisoner in an alley between Polk and Taylor streets. This time the rest of the crowd deserted him, and he was safely locked up in the Twelfth Street Station.

This young man, Paddy Connors, is out on $500 bail for larceny, and is a character most dangerous to the community. McNurney, the man who attempted to shoot O'Connor, is one of three brothers, two of whom are serving out long terms in the Penitentiary at Joliet. It is a pity to separate members of a family, and it is to be fondly hoped that the McNurney boys will be speedily reunited in the Penitentiary. A squad of police were sent out to capture the rest of the gang, and they were doubtless locked up during last night.

THE TAX-SALE.

The sale of lands of delinquents in the matter of tax-paying is proceeding from day to day at the office of the County Treasurer and Collector. The sale begins each day at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and usually lasts one hour. It has been the policy of Collector Rumsey to so regulate proceedings as to obtain the most money without resort to extremities. For a portion of last week the delinquent taxes were paid quite rapidly, and so very few pieces of land were sold; but this week the receipts have fallen off materially, and, in consequence, the number of sales has increased. Tax-title dealers are on hand in abundance, and the sales do not progress half rapidly enough to suit their notions. Their notions, however, are not consulted by the Collector, whose only desire is to secure the payment of the taxes with as few sales as possible. Delinquents need not delay on this account. He is thoroughly in earnest in the matter of collecting the taxes, and their lands will surely be sold unless they come forward with their money. Just now the sales are confined to the Town of Lake, but it is expected to reach Chicago early next week. All of which points this moral: Pay your taxes at once, and thereby save much money and vexation to yourselves.

BROKEN RAILS ON RAILWAYS.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your article on steel rails was correct in the main, though requiring slight modifications. The demand for rails of this sort is so great as to make the supply of iron ore of the quality which will make them less than the demand, all over the world at present. Believing, as I do, that steel is not at all necessary for this purpose, and only a useless expense, I will give my reasons as briefly as possible:

Mr. Sandberg, a Swedish engineer, resident in London, who has given this subject much close attention, declares that, "Although a good steel rail is generally thrice as strong as iron, when punched, or the flange is cracked, the iron may be the stronger. The steel is made as soft as possible, ... for not by hardness, but by homogeneity, is it superior to iron." This last assertion is well known to be true. Rails, as at present made, are at first rolled into slabs as wide and thick as the hand, and long enough, when six of these are piled together, to make the rail of any desired length. These are then wired together into a "faggot," heated over, and rolled into a rail. This last heating generally injures the iron very much. It seldom or never becomes properly welded together, and each slab soon scales and laminates by itself into those long splinters which may be seen on any well-worn track. This was not the case with rails first used, which were rolled, solid and "homogeneous," alike all through, out of a "bloom" of iron. Old-fashioned rails, that had been used 12 to 15 years on a Western road, on being sent to a modern rail-mill to be re-rolled, came back in such a condition that they were used up, on the same road, in less than a year. A few years, Mr. Blackstone, Chief Engineer of the Allegheney Valley Road, at Pittsburgh, had a dozen rails rolled in the old-fashioned way, and placed in the most used part of his track. At the last accounts they had outworn several sets of common rails on the other side, and were as good as ever. This would seem to indicate that it is not steel rails that are needed, so much as a good quality of iron, and a cessation of the present objectionable mode of rolling iron rails. It ought to be forbidden by statute, if it can be stopped in no other way.

The rail, which ought to be the most honest part of a railroad, since so many lives depend upon it, is generally the object of as much jobbery as any part of it. When roads are being built, and are poor, any rails are taken that can be bought with bonds. Afterwards, when they get rich, influential jobbers demand this as their perquisite, and give as little for the money they get as possible.

The statistics of good iron rails show that, for ordinary traffic, in this country or England, they ought to last ten years; near large cities, one-third of that time. The life of a steel rail is about six times that of piled iron. It is very doubtful if the present quality of steel furnished for rails is as good as a fair sample of iron, such as was generally used twenty years ago. On the Metropolitan London Railroad, with the greatest traffic in the world, Sandberg says that steel endures three to four years, where the common laminated iron rail will give out in six months. Steel rails just now rage like a new-fashioned bonnet, and are put forth as a panacea for all the ills railways are heirs to. When they were first offered, nobody would look at them, and only years of persistent effort succeeded in bringing them to notice.

Duplex rails and axles have been highly extolled by many engineers. The success of the Miltimore compound axle has largely tended to bring these again into general attention. In cases where so much depends on the integrity of the metal, it is asking too much to depend upon a single piece, in which there may be a fatal yet imperceptible fracture, till it absolutely breaks down. Several patterns or sections of rails have been invented, in which one piece of iron is placed above another, in such a way that the lower one is completely protected from the blows of train-wheels. When the upper layer is worn out, it may be taken off and replaced, without disturbing the lower part. In case of one piece being broken, the other remains good. It is also estimated that, while the head portion may give out in a few years, the base part may remain good for 20 or more years. It would certainly seem unnecessary to take up a whole rail, and burn and roll it over, to repair the injury which occurs only on the first or upper inch. This subject is certainly worth more attention and encouragement than railway managers have yet given it. It is partly certain that perfect safety may be secured with even greater economy and less loss than the present section of iron rail can furnish in this climate. INVENTOR.

A. G. Downs & Co.,

the oldest retail dry goods house in Chicago, No. 324 West Madison street, between Curtis and Aberdeen, are daily opening new spring goods, comprising a line of black silks, Japanese silks, beautiful dress goods in all the new shades, French and English percales, neck ties in great varieties, embroideries and seasonable trimmings, ribbons, new spring mantles, &c.; a full line of kid gloves; special attention is directed to our two-button $1.25 glove. Iron frame hose 30 cents a pair. P. S.—Omnibus and car lines from Twenty-second street pass the store constantly.

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NOTICE.

THE CHAMPION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

I have this day turned over to Mr. Geo. S. Essex, 56 and 58 Fifth-av., the Agency for the sale of the Champion Fire Extinguisher. HORATIO M. SMITH, 84 Market-st.

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E. J. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Wednesday, March 26, two performances.

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At 8 o'clock—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Thursday, March 27—LES BRIGANDS.

Friday—Benefit of M'LLE BONELLI.

LA BELLE HELENE.

Saturday at 2—FAREWELL MATINEE.

Saturday at 8—FAREWELL NIGHT.

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STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MRS. L. W. FOSS, THE POPULAR READER, Will make her debut in the West next THURSDAY EVENING, Michigan-av. Baptist Church. SATURDAY EVENING, Union Park Congregational Church.

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Friday evening........BLUE BEARD.
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Saturday evening........LURLINE.

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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	†5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	† 5:15 p. m.	‡*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work........$25,000
For the iron work and material........25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material........10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material........10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

☞ Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News—New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—The Lake-Front Repeal Bill: Argument of the Hon. M. F. Tuley in Its Favor—Our Agricultural Wrecks [Communication]—Colfax: What the ex-Vice-President Says—Wreck of the Steamer George Wright—A $500,000 Libel Suit—Oil in Iowa.
THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Rowdyism Rampant—Chicago Bible Society—The Death-Dealing Derrick—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Hildrup Railroad Bill; The Taxes We Pay; The Lake-Front Repeal Bill; The Halsted Street Homicide—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Matters at the State Capital: The Railroad Bills; The Rummel Investigation—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Another Murder—Chicago Dry Goods and Live Stock Markets—Small Advertisements—Auctions.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Julius Cæsar."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Kenilworth." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

RUBINSTEIN-THOMAS CONCERT—Aiken's Theatre. Afternoon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, March 19, 1873.

Three ill-favored Americans yesterday offered a deposit of $12,000 to a bank in Cork and were taken in custody under suspicion of complicity in the frauds on the Bank of England.

Michigan congratulates itself that both its Senators and two-thirds of its Representatives voted against the salary steal, and, through its Legislature, administers a scathing rebuke to the one-third who transgressed.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, refuses to interpose in favor of the murderer, Thomas Smith, who will, therefore, be hanged, according to his sentence, on the 21st inst., a week after the date of Foster's execution.

The charges that Tom Scott bought the majority which defeated the National Railroad bill, in the New Jersey Legislature, have been repeated on every side with such definiteness and persistence, that that body has appointed a special committee to investigate these "rumors."

The strike of the locomotive engineers on the Missouri Northern Road continues, and the strikers finding the mere destruction of property tame work, have attempted murder. Piles of ties are heaped upon the track by night, in the hope of wrecking trains which are known to be on the road. A train that left St. Louis night before last was ditched by this devilish device, and that no one was killed was not the fault of the strikers.

Governor Washburn has vetoed the bill giving the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road the right to bridge the Mississippi at LaCrosse. The Federal Government, he argues, has exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, and has, by act of Congress, already made arrangements for the erection of a bridge at this point, and he refuses to sanction a bill which nullifies a law of Congress. The Lower House, on receiving the message, carried the bill over the veto.

Senator Thurman says he has had to examine a good deal of evidence in his professional career, but he never found any more conclusive than that fastening the charge of corruption on Senator Caldwell. He does not share the doubts of some of his colleagues concerning the right of the Senate to declare the election void. All the power the Senate needs is conferred by the clause of the Constitution making it sole judge of the election and qualification of its members.

Foster's friends have not abandoned him. Yesterday they sent Gov. Dix the sworn statement of several jurors that the verdict of guilty would never have been given had not the jury supposed in good faith that their recommendation to mercy would save Foster from being hanged. They pray the Governor to prevent the execution. Although Governor Dix in his letter to Dr. Tyng, published yesterday, went over this very plea and decided it adversely, he patiently promised to consider it again.

The arguments urged for the abolition of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in the House, yesterday, were that it could do nothing that could not be as well done by the law-officers of the State, and that if the railroads could buy Congress and State Legislatures, they could easily corrupt the Commission. On the other hand, it was urged that the Commission was as necessary to guide and concentrate litigation on behalf of the people, as a General to command an army, that the Supreme Court and the Governor were as liable to be purchased as the Commission, and that this argument would compel the abolition of all the departments of the Government. The proposition was lost by a vote of 78 to 31.

The presentation of a second memorial from Missouri to the United States Senate, charging Senator Bogy with bribery, elicits an explanation from that gentleman. He reviews the investigations which were made by the Legislature, and which found him innocent, adds to their judgment his own opinion that he is nothing if not an honest man, and requests that the Senate will at once appoint a committee of investigation, pending which he will not vote upon the cases of Senators similarly situated. He calls attention to the fact that the second investigation at Jefferson City was ordered at his request, but he does not allude to the accusation of the St. Louis *Republican* that, in private, he begged the Legislature not to institute the examination which he demanded in public—an accusation which he has never denied, and which the *Republican* confidently avers he never will deny.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 25c per brl lower, closing at $14.40 cash, and $14.75 @14.80 seller May. Lard was quiet and a shade higher, closing at $7.80@7.85 per 100 lbs, cash, and $8.05@8.07½ seller May. Meats were dull and a shade easier at 5c for shoulders; 6⅛@6⅜c for short ribs; 6⅜@6½c for short clear; and 9½@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were steady, and more active at 13c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and firm at 87c per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was more active, and 1c lower, closing at $1.18½ cash, $1.19⅝ seller April, and $1.23⅛ seller May. Corn was less active, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 31½@32½ cash, and 35½ seller May. Oats were more active, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 26@26⅝c cash, and 29¼c seller May. Rye was quiet and easier at 64@65c. Barley was quiet, and 2@3c lower, closing at 73c for seller the month or seller April. The grain in store in this city is reported at 2,412,460 bu wheat, 5,914,232 bu corn, 322,061 and bu do afloat, 1,700,681 bu oats, 304,441 bu rye, and 342,176 bu barley. Live hogs were in light demand, and prices were weak and lower, sales dragging at $4.75@5.20. The cattle market was quiet and weak. Sheep were fairly active and firmer.

THE HILDRUP RAILROAD BILL.

The bill which Mr. Hildrup introduced into the Legislature on Monday, to regulate railroad freight charges, presents by far the most rational proposition for enforcing reasonable railroad rates that has yet been offered. It concedes two important points: 1. That the regulation of railroad charges must be committed to the Executive Department and the courts, where it shall be first ascertained by investigation, and afterwards determined by evidence what rates are reasonable and what unreasonable; 2. That no arbitrary and inflexible tariff can be imposed by the legislative power without working gross injustice to both railroads and shippers. In recognizing these points, the bill conforms to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and, at the same time, provides a simple and ready remedy for excessive or unreasonable charges. This is all that any class can legitimately demand, and the process is certainly fairer than that of "jumping on" the Supreme Court, and producing chaos, as has been proposed in some of the later public meetings. In point of time, it would require at least six years to change the complexion of the Supreme Bench, as its decision was unanimous. Moreover, it is doubtful whether a majority of the districts would vote against the re-election of a Judge simply because he declared the law to be what it is. The proposition would be regarded as revolutionary and dangerous by conservative people everywhere, and could not command the unanimous assent of the farmers' clubs themselves. Mr. Hildrup, on the contrary, has conceived of a plan by which the public may be protected from excessive rates and unjust discriminations without forcing all the railroads into a procrustean bed, and without abolishing the Supreme Courts.

The proposition is, that it shall be the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to examine the schedules of the various railroads in the State from time to time; and, whenever they shall believe that certain rates are unreasonable, they shall notify the Company to modify them and submit the modified rates to the written approval of the Commission. When a railroad corporation shall fail to modify its rates within twenty days, it shall be the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to bring suit on the part of the people in any Circuit Court of any county through which this particular railroad runs. The court in which such suit is brought is required to give it precedence over all other causes; a hearing before a jury is to be taken immediately; and its verdict is to be accepted as conclusive that the unapproved rates are unreasonable. A failure to comply after the decree has been given is made punishable by a fine of not less than $100 for each offense, and the party who has been thus forced to pay rates adjudged to be unreasonable shall be entitled to recover three-fold the amount he has paid as freight-money, and an allowance of $50 for an attorney's fee. The decree is to determine the schedule of rates for one year. It is a well-defined principle of common law that the charges of common carriers shall not be extortionate or unreasonable, and Mr. Hildrup's bill provides a commission that shall watch the interests of the people in this respect, and furnishes a judicial process for enforcing their rights wherever unjustly assailed. The right of appeal is granted to both sides, but it is limited to thirty days.

The proposition is one that should be acceptable to both shippers and railroads. All that the farmers pretend to demand, and certainly all they have a right to demand, is that railroads shall not make unfair discriminations, and that their charges shall not be in excess of what will afford a reasonable profit for the capital invested, upon a fair and economical administration of the business. What an economical administration is; what reasonable profit shall be construed to be; what the relative rates that the various stations should pay,—are all matters that can be determined by evidence in individual cases, but which cannot be governed by a general law that would apply equally to all railroad lines, without regard to the circumstances under which they are constructed and managed. If evidence demonstrates that rates which are regarded as excessive are rendered necessary by the cost of the iron and machinery, which is in turn excessive because of a tariff, it is not fair nor reasonable to demand that the railroads shall sustain the entire loss in order to maintain a delusive and exploded system of "protection." The farmers of the country must then go back of the railroads, and cause a repeal of the laws which coerce railroad corporations as well as themselves to pay extortionate prices for all the material they use. If, on the other hand, it is established by evidence that a certain railroad refuses to make a schedule upon which other roads, under equally favorable or unfavorable circumstances, can run their trains at a reasonable profit, then the rates must be decreased accordingly. Under the proposed plan, such case may be decided on its merits, and the shipping interest protected without expense or annoyance to the individual shippers.

The railroads should signify their willingness to abide by this proposition (it is probably the least they can expect), and co-operate with the Railroad Commissioners of the State in establishing reasonable rates everywhere. The question of discrimination can thus be disposed of without further trouble. Whether discrimination in a certain case is just or unjust, will be thus finally determined upon competent evidence. The railroads should be willing and anxious to conform to so plain a rule of law. If not, they will be made to conform to it. If they have been making excessive profits by unreasonable charges, it is time that such a practice should be discontinued. The result, we hope, will be a co-operation between the railroads and the Commissioners to satisfy the people and to avoid litigation. The schedules would be practically elastic and variable, according to the circumstances controlling prices, as the established maximum tariff would last but one year, even after judicial decree; and not necessarily so long if the railroads could agree with the Commission on reasonable charges without going into the courts. In such case they could, at any time, submit evidence of the necessity for a new schedule.

The bill is entitled to more respectful consideration than any other plan that has been brought before the Legislature. It may not be as perfect in detail as further consideration and discussion may suggest, but it has the only substantial basis that can be found in justice and common sense. It does not seek to make that a crime which is not a crime. It does not seek to hold conductors, ticket-agents, and other subordinates, responsible for the acts of their superiors. It does not fly in the face of all experience in other States and countries. It conforms, as nearly as possible, to the common law, and, therefore, has some chance of yielding practical results after it is passed. It may be a question whether the clause giving precedence in the courts to this class of cases is not an injustice to other suitors. It may be alleged that a man who claims that he has been overcharged $19 by a railroad ought not to be given an advantage over three or four hundred other persons who are seeking to enforce their rights to a much larger amount. But this is a minor consideration.

THE TAXES WE PAY.

On the 9th of March there came over the wires from Philadelphia the following wail sent forth by the carpet-manufacturers of that city:

The carpet trade of this city is very seriously affected at present. The manufacturers can neither effect sales of their accumulating stocks nor procure advances on their New York consignments. Many of the firms contemplate suspending operations for an indefinite period, purposely to reduce their stocks. James Kitchenman, who has an extensive concern corner of Amber and Letterby streets, it is understood will close in a day or two. In addition to this trouble a general strike of the carpet-weavers is apprehended. The operatives of George McDade & Son, whose establishment extends from 2229 to 2239 Amber street, have already struck. The operatives of another concern on Hope street are also out.

The carpet-manufacturers have had more than even ordinary advantages under the tariff, and if any class of persons ought to have been enriched by protection they are the men. They have had protection in two forms: they have had excessive and enormous duties on foreign carpets, and they have had foreign carpet-woolens at low duties. They have had comparative free trade in the purchase of their raw material, and have had high protective taxes upon the foreign competing manufactures. While the manufacturers of fine cloths have been taxed out of their business because of the practical prohibition of the finer wools not produced in this country, the carpet-manufacturers have had the wools they need for their business at the low rate of 3 cents per pound. The scale of duties on foreign carpets, such as come into competition with the Philadelphia manufacturers, is as follows:

Carpets.	*Duty in gold, per cent.*	*Tax in currency.*
Brussels	70	78
Patent velvet tapestry	63	71
Tapestry Brussels	70	78
Three-ply ingrain	54	60
Two-ply ingrain	53	59
Druggets	89	100

This is the tax levied upon the whole people to enable the carpet-manufacturers of Philadelphia to maintain their infant industry. Farmers in the West, who are complaining that the railroads only leave them 20 cents per bushel for corn, have voted a tax upon themselves of over 70 per cent on the single article of carpets, in order to enrich these manufacturers. This carpet tax is part of the great swindle into which the American wool-growers were seduced in 1867; the latter agreed to pay the carpet-manufacturers a tax of 70 per cent on their carpets, and were promised in return an advance in the price of wool. But the carpet-manufacturers so arranged the tariff that they could get their wool from foreign countries by paying a tax of 25 per cent. Notwithstanding this immense tax levied for their benefit, we have the wail of the carpet-manufacturers that they are ruined. Though they have had their share of the 20 cents per bushel for corn, they are suffering. Protection has, while exhausting the substance of the people, ruined the manufacturers. It has resulted in over-production, and as our carpets cannot be exported to any other country, but must be sold at home, they find themselves with large stocks of old patterns and styles, which are not marketable. Nothing can save them but adding another 20 per cent to the tax, thereby increasing the price of the stock on hand.

While on this subject it is well to call the attention of the producers to the general extent of this taxation for the benefit of manufacturers. The pension roll of the United States numbers about 250,000 persons, including widows and orphans, and the amount required to pay them is about twenty-five millions of dollars annually. This is for disabilities and death in faithful service in the army and navy of the country in time of war. Great as is the tax, no one complains of it. But we have another pension list,—a list of privileged classes,—to whom Congress has voted the right to collect taxes from the people. The Hon. Mr. Burchard, Member of Congress from the Freeport District of this State, who is a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, one year ago presented a table showing the annual bounties or taxes collected by these manufacturers, under the tariff, from the people. He compiled the table from official sources, and the result was, that the people, under the tariff, pay annually, in the way of increased cost of the home-manufactured goods, the following taxes for bounties or pensions to these privileged classes:

Manufactures of—	*Increased cost.*
Cotton goods	$51,241,000
Pig iron	12,950,000
Silk	11,250,000
Wire	1,063,000
Woolen goods	50,286,000
Railroad iron	4,340,000
Wrought iron	9,230,000
Steel	2,387,340
Paper	3,536,132
Total tax	$146,283,472

This is the tax in the shape of increased cost placed by the tariff on the home-made goods, and not one penny of it goes into the Treasury. To pay that tax required 731,417,360 bushels of corn at 20 cents per bushel. The whole crop of corn in the United States, in 1872 was 1,150,000,000, and to pay this bounty to the five classes—the manufacturers of cotton, iron and steel, silk, woolen, and paper alone—takes nearly two-thirds of the whole. Farmers who want to know what becomes of the difference between the price they receive for their corn and the price paid for it by the consumers will find the answer in Mr. Burchard's figures.

The amount of wheat sold by the eight Northwestern States in 1870 was 81,000,000 bushels, and the surplus in 1872 was about 100,000,000 bushels. It will be seen that the tax on these five classes of goods alone is double the average value of the entire wheat crop at the place of growth. In other words, the farmers give their entire surplus wheat, and nearly all their corn, to pay the tax on these five articles. When, however, there come, in addition, the maker of glass, of salt, of copper, of crockery, of paints and oils, of boots, shoes, harness, of wagons, of linen and jute goods, and their various compounds, the farmer can have no difficulty in knowing where his corn and wheat go, and why it is that he has no money left to pay local taxes, to improve his farm, or increase his stock. He will discover, also, that he is laboring the year round to pay the privileged classes the bounties secured to them under the tariff law, and not for the benefit of himself and family.

THE HALSTED STREET HOMICIDE.

Governor Dix, who has always been peculiarly happy in his aphoristic sentiments, says, in his letter declining to interfere in the Foster case: "Every man who strikes a murderous blow at the life of his fellow, must be made to feel that his own is in certain peril." There is a need that this should be a guiding principle at this time, and at all times, in dealing with the dangerous classes. The present importance of Governor Dix's advice has just been illustrated almost simultaneously in New York and Chicago. On Monday evening, in New York, a party of three roughs, without provocation, began their murderous work in a saloon, and, evidently maddened at the sight of the blood they caused to flow, kept it up after going into the street, cutting and slashing with their knives at every one they chanced to meet. Early yesterday morning, a somewhat similar slaughter occurred in the disreputable neighborhood of Halsted street and Canalport avenue,—where Rafferty killed Officer O'Meara, and where the two police officers were forced to kill the two McVeighs to save their own lives. In yesterday's *melee*, one man had his throat cut from ear to ear, others were badly damaged, and it was only the singular chance which is noticed in rows of this kind that prevented a more general destruction of human life. The neighborhood in which this latest murder occurred is crowded with dangerous characters of the Rafferty and McVeigh stamp, who seem to be entirely uncontrolled by law. There is but one way in which an impression can be made upon such a community, and that is the way which Gov. Dix suggests. The rapid and certain execution of the law, death to actual murderers, and the severest punishment possible to would-be murderers, is the only effectual remedy that can be applied. Nothing short of this will appeal to the brutal instincts of the classes who defy the laws, and permit their passions to run wild. The man who deals a murderous blow "must be made to feel that his own life is in certain peril." It is only necessary that Driver's murderous companions should be tried according to law to have them go the same way he went last Friday. It is only by ridding the community of these outlaws that the class to which they belong may be brought under the terror that alone can restrain their murderous propensities.

THE LAKE-FRONT REPEAL BILL.

A bill to repeal the "Lake-Front Act" has passed to a second reading in the State Senate. We publish the act which it is proposed to repeal in another place, together with a synopsis of the argument of Hon. M. F. Tuley, the Corporation Counsel, in favor of the repeal. The act was passed in April, 1869, was vetoed by the Governor, and passed over his veto. It sought to convey to the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, three blocks of land lying on the lake shore, between Randolph and Monroe streets, for the erection of a passenger depot, for the sum of $800,000, to be paid to the city and distributed to the North, South, and West Divisions as a park fund. It granted to the City of Chicago the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the reminder of the grounds fronting Michigan avenue, commonly known as Lake Park, with the right to sell the same and apply the proceeds to park purposes elsewhere. It also sought to grant to the Illinois Central Railroad the submerged lands lying east of their track for a distance of one mile into the lake, and extending from the south pier to a point nearly opposite Sixteenth street, subject to the uses of navigation, reserving to the State the right to fix the rates charged for wharfage and dockage therein, and providing that 7 per cent of the gross receipts derived therefrom should be paid into the State Treasury. A clause was added declaring that, if the Illinois Central Railroad Company should lease any portion of this property, the leasehold portion should not be exempt from municipal or other taxation. This phraseology was construed to mean that the portion not leased should be exempt from taxation.

The Corporation Counsel justly observes that that portion of the act relating to the three blocks of land intended for depot purpose, is a very small matter; and, while he deems the price to be paid inadequate, he thinks the City Government would not be liable to censure if they should consummate the bargain, in view of the nature of the improvement to be made there. They have been restrained, however, by injunction issued out of the United States District Court; and the $200,000 paid by the Companies as a first installment, is still in the hands of Walter Kimball, the ex-Comptroller of the city. The real prize sought to be obtained is the outer harbor, and this portion of the act is what should especially be repealed.

The arguments presented by Mr. Tuley on this head are strong and convincing, and we have no doubt the Legislature will act upon them, and recover so much of this property as is still within their reach and control. The Railroad Company claim that, having filed their acceptance of the act in due form, their rights cannot now be impaired. If this be true, then no harm can be done by repealing the act, except, perhaps, to multiply litigation; but there is likely to be as much litigation as anybody can attend to, even if the act is not repealed.

Upon repealing the bill, it becomes the imperative duty of the Legislature to make other disposition of the property without delay, and it ought, by good rights, to be granted to the City of Chicago. It will never do to leave this property to be made the football of succeeding Legislatures. A bill granting this same outer harbor to a private company without any reservation as to charges for wharfage and dockage, and without providing for the payment of any percentage into the State Treasury, was passed through one branch of the Legislature in 1867. If the present Legislature adjourns without dedicating the outer harbor to the city, to which it justly belongs, a ring will be formed to get control of it in the next General Assembly, and the next, and the next, on less favorable terms to the public than those of the present act. It is altogether improbable that the State of Illinois will ever tax itself to build a system of docks for Chicago. This expense should be borne by the city, and the proceeds enjoyed by the city. We hope that the members of the Legislature from Cook County will see to it that an amendment is added to the Repealing bill granting the outer harbor to the City of Chicago, and prohibiting the city from ever alienating it or granting leases for more than a limited period. As regards the rates to be charged for wharfage and dockage, it will always be for the interest of the city to make them as low as possible, in order to attract and retain commerce.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT AND PREMIERS.

The present crisis in English political affairs lends interest to the subjoined statements relative to the composition of Parliament and the Cabinet, both of which seem destined to take their places among the records of the past and give way to a new administration, the former by a new election and the latter by resignation. In the session of 1871, the House of Commons numbered 658 members. The total of England and Wales is 493, of whom 187 are from the counties and Isle of Wight, 301 from cities and boroughs, and 5 from the universities. The total of Scotland is 60, of whom 32 are from the counties, 26 from cities and boroughs, and 2 from universities. Ireland has 105, of whom 64 are from the counties, 39 from cities and boroughs, and 2 from universities. The members of the Gladstone Cabinet are as follows: Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, who succeeded Mr. Disraeli as Prime Minister in December, 1868; Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P. for the University of London, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. Lord Selborn, better known as Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Chancellor; the Marquis of Ripon, Earl de Gray and Ripon, who acted as Chairman of the Washington Joint High Commission, Lord President of the Council; Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal; Hon. Henry Austin, Secretary for the Home Department; Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies; Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P. for Oxford, Secretary of War; the Duke of Argyll, Secretary for India; Rt. Hon. George Joachim Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. Chichester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue, M. P. for Louth, Ireland, President of the Board of Trade; the Marquis of Huntington, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, Vice-President of the Council; Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld, President of the Poor Law Board; and Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Gladstone's resignation also gives interest to the following statistics relative to the Premiers who have held office during the past 114 years: The Duke of Newcastle came into power, April 5, 1754, and held office 8 years and 52 days; Earl of Bute, May 29, 1762, 322 days; Mr. G. Grenville, April 16, 1763, 2 years and 87 days; Marquis of Rockingham, July 12, 1765, 1 year and 21 days; Duke of Grafton, Aug. 2, 1766, 3 years and 179 days; Lord North, Jan. 28, 1770, 12 years and 34 days; Marquis of Rockingham, March 3, 1782, 132 days; Earl of Shelborne, July 13, 1782, 266 days; Duke of Portland, April 5, 1783, 260 days; Mr. Pitt, Dec. 27, 1783, 17 years and 80 days; Lord Sidmouth, March 17, 1801, 3 years and 56 days; Mr. Pitt's second Administration, May 12, 1804, 1 year 246 days; Lord Grenville, Jan. 8, 1806, 1 year and 64 days; Duke of Portland, March 13, 1807, 3 years and 102 days; Mr. Spencer Perceval, June 28, 1810, 1 year and 350 days; Earl of Liverpool, June 8, 1812, 14 years and 307 days; Mr. Canning, April 11, 1827, 121 days; Lord Goderich, Aug. 10, 1827, 168 days; Duke of Wellington, Jan. 25, 1828, 2 years and 301 days; Earl Grey, Nov. 22, 1830, 3 years and 231 days; Lord Melbourne, July 11, 1834, 128 days; Duke of Wellington, Nov. 16, 1834, 22 days; Sir Robert Peel, Dec. 8, 1834, 131 days; Lord Melbourne, April 18, 1835, 6 years and 138 days; Sir Robert Peel, Sept. 3, 1841, 4 years and 97 days; Lord John Russell, Dec. 10, 1845, 10 days; Sir Robert Peel, Dec. 20, 1845, 188 days; Lord John Russell, June 26, 1846, 5 years and 239 days; Earl of Derby, Feb. 22, 1852, 300 days; Earl of Aberdeen, Dec. 19, 1852, 2 years and 45 days; Lord Palmerston, Feb. 5, 1855, 3 years and 17 days; Earl of Derby, Feb. 21, 1858, 1 year and 111 days; Lord Palmerston, June 13, 1859, 6 years and 128 days; Earl Russell, on the death of Palmerston, 240 days; Earl of Derby, June 27, 1866, 1 year and 241 days; Mr. Disraeli, Feb. 28, 1868, about 10 months; December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone, about 4 years and 2 months.

A sort of retributive justice seems to have fallen upon Prussia, which for some time past has been gloating over the disclosures of Credit Mobilier in this country. The sale of railroad concessions has stirred the whole Kingdom. The people are tremendously excited. The press can find nothing else to discuss, and even the cable has been pressed into service to spread the intelligence. The whole machinery of Government—Parliament, Ministry, and Crown—has been set to work to apprehend and punish the offenders. To an American, all this bustle and excitement will seem laughable when it is remembered that the whole amount of the Prussian fraud only amounts to half a million thalers, or about $300,000,—a sum which would be laughed at in Washington or New York City. Laughable, however, as it may appear, there is something refreshing in this Prussian idea of official integrity. The first qualification exacted of officers is, that they shall be honest; the second, that they shall be capable; the third, that they shall be educated. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Berlin, says:

A department clerk, who must as an indispensable condition be a graduate of some university, and who may be able to write dispatches in half-a-dozen languages, receives perhaps a salary of 2,000 thalers. Profound scholars, men who are familiar with science, with philosophy, with literature, with law, and who might fill professorships in any of these departments, work faithfully in a Government bureau on salaries which barely save their families from actual want. And they do not steal. They do not dabble in stocks. They do not attend caucuses, nor stuff ballot-boxes, nor "make combinations," nor lie and cheat, and bear false witness. They are honest by education, by instinct, by patriotism. They work faithfully year after year on their meagre salaries, prouder of their spotless names than of all the treasures of the world, and spending their leisure in the "consolations of pure philosophy."

Out of such material as the above has grown the finest military and civil service in the world.

Prof. Tyndall has commended himself to the gratitude of all students of science in this country, by disposing of the surplus funds which he made in his lecture-course so that they may be expended in aid of students who devote themselves to original researches. The gross receipts of Prof. Tyndall's lectures, thirty-five in number, were $23,100. Of this amount, the surplus above expenses, amounting to upwards of $13,000, has been conveyed in trust to Prof. Henry, Gen. Tyndale, and Prof. Youmans, for the purpose above mentioned. It will be remembered that Prof. Tyndall is not a man of wealth, which makes his noble contribution all the more praiseworthy. The New York *World* makes the excellent suggestion that some of our millionaires increase the sum to $50,000, and that the fund shall then be known as the Tyndall Fund, and the original researches made by its assistance as the Tyndall researches,—a small part of the interest being reserved for medals,—to be awarded only to original inquiries in the domain of science. Such a noble and disinterested contribution as this should be so generously supplemented as to carry out the intentions of the donor to the very utmost.

Gen. Fremont has published a long communication, in the New York papers, in which he defends himself from the charges made against him in connection with the negotiation of the bonds of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad in Paris, which the French Courts have recently made a subject of investigation. The main points of his defense are, that the bonds were negotiated at least nine months before he became President of the road, and that whatever misrepresentations were made concerning them originated in Paris, and were not made by him or men known to him. With an abiding faith in the Memphis & El Paso Road, he further maintains that the bonds are good,—a point, however, which the French holders fail to appreciate.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The last Congressional steal was not unlike many a private theft,—done in haste and trepidation, scattering plunder that was not carried away. Thus, the bill makes the President's $50,000 *additional* to the $25,000 already provided by law; but of this discovery, it is said, the President will not take advantage. The intent was also to increase salaries of Congressional employes (of the Capitol) 15 per cent; but the law, as it stands, reads Capital,—thus, by decision of the Comptroller, embracing all the Departments. It is little comfort to know that the Comptroller does not, as yet, find in the bill any money to pay these employes, because we fear he will find it, as he did the money to pay Congressmen, "upon a closer examination."

—The temperance men of Rhode Island have adopted the Republican ticket, with, however, Latimer W. Ballou for Lieutenant-Governor, instead of Van Zandt; and Henry Goff for Treasurer, instead of Clark.

—The New York Constitutional Commission, at Albany, completed its labors on Saturday, and adjourned. Its work, so far as approved by this and the next Legislatures, will be submitted to the people in 1874. The proposed amendments contemplate the greater responsibility of Governors and Mayors, and limit legislation to general laws.

—Members of the McEnery Legislature have organized a permanent caucus, to assemble weekly in New Orleans and advise as to the situation.

—C. W. Lowell, Speaker in the Kellogg Legislature, and late Postmaster at New Orleans, is quite in the fashion as a defaulter. His predecessors, dating from the War period, have left this record: J. M. G. Butler, brother-in-law of Ben Butler, a "discrepancy" of $10,000; Taliafero, accused of "embezzling" $23,000; and Col. Smallwood, poorer than when he took the office, went out on a "deficiency" of $20,000.

—Ben Butler's brother-in-law has been confirmed as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans under brother-in-law Casey. There is nothing like placing brothers-in-law where they will do most good.

—The right to vote is held very cheap in Arkansas. A constitutional amendment restoring suffrage to some 20,000 citizens of that State, has just been submitted to the people, and approved by a large majority of the votes cast. About 2,000 negroes voted against it, but the Republicans generally refrained from voting at all, and permitted it to be carried by about one-third of the Democratic voters, while the other two-thirds were silent. The Republicans have found out that they can hold all the State offices under Grant's Administration in spite of any opposition vote, and the Democrats have discovered that they only get themselves into trouble and gain nothing by polling a majority against the proteges of the great Ulysses. Hence the apathy with which the question of enfranchising 20,000 more Democrats was regarded by both sides.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Massachusetts is entitled to something better than five capitalists, one of whom leads the other four by the nose, and all legislating for their own interests. Of course the substitution of Mr. Harris for Mr. Ames, and Mr. Whiting for Mr. Twichell is a great improvement. A great victory over the capitalist theory of representation was gained by the election of Judge Hoar. But Butler, and Hooper, and Crocker remain, and the new Representative from the Eighth District is, by every fact of his career, bound to sympathize with them. There is every reason to fear, too, that the supineness of our capitalist Representatives is about to give the control of the State Government into the most odious domination that Massachusetts has ever known. Twichell, and Hooper, and Crocker, and Ames are little better than errand-boys in the service of an ambition that aspires to reach the Presidency of the United States through the Governorship of Massachusetts and the cohesive power of the Republican party, and which already confirms its possession of the entire Federal patronage in the State by reaching one hand into the Senate Chamber, while with the other it manipulates the Treasury of the Nation.—*Letter to Boston Herald.*

The Erie Railway Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—The Committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate Erie Railway matters met this morning. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Attorney-General, made a statement showing that his connection with Gen. Sickles in the proceedings to effect a change in the Erie Directory was perfectly legitimate, and that moneys paid by Sickles were paid to special counsel.

NEW YORK, March 18.—An Albany (N. Y.) letter says that the proposed Erie Railway investigation has awakened much interest. Lobbyists who have been heretofore heavily subsidized by Gould and Fisk are said to have instigated it, owing to their failure to have derived anything from the present Directors. The management of the New York Central Road is a little alarmed, as among the matters which will be searched into is one just disclosed, which shows that William H. Vanderbilt had been voted $30,000 by the new Erie Directors for services in shaping legislation. At that time Gov. Dix was President of the road.

Supposed Loss of a Schooner and Twelve Lives.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The fishing schooner Joseph Garland, which was reported as lost in a Portsmouth (N. H.) dispatch, had a crew of twelve men. No tidings have been heard of the Garland since Feb. 23, but a portion of her wreck is supposed to have been seen by a steamer Feb. 26.

Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—The steamer Clarksville, owned by Samuel B. Adams, in the Arkansas River and New Orleans trade, was sunk yesterday at McKenzie's Landing, thirty-three miles below Pine Bluff, with 800 bales of cotton. The water is three feet over her deck. The steamer was valued at $15,000; uninsured. The cotton is being removed from the wreck.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 18.—This was the dullest day in Wall street for months. Money was marked by increased stringency, the rates being 1-16 at the close. Telegrams from Washington report that the new Secretary will use his power over the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve with extreme caution. There is nothing important doing in commercial paper, and choice grades are held at 9 to 12 per cent.

STOCKS.

Stocks were quiet throughout the day, and the changes in the general list unusually light. The only show of activity was in Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Lake Shore. New York Central, Rock Island, and St. Paul, which were fairly active for a short time during the early part of the day, became dull in the afternoon, and recorded few changes. The market for railroad bonds was firm with a small business.

GOLD.

It was rumored in the morning that the appointment of Secretary Richardson had caused the formation of a new gold clique, and gold advanced to 115⅜, but in the afternoon it declined to 114¾ on a little more pressure to sell. Much of the borrowed sterling on which the stock speculators have been trading for the past thirty days is being exchanged for new bills drawn against railroad mortgages recently negotiated.

BONDS.

Governments were strong and higher, and sales amounted to $182,100. The largest dealings were in registered 1865s, coupon 1857s, and coupon 1868s. The advance was stimulated by the rise in gold and increased purchases for investment account. There is some demand from New England and other States, where taxes are levied on April 1, as capitalists there can escape local taxation by investing their money temporarily in Government bonds.

PRODUCE.

Flour was more active, with a steadier feeling; sales, 11,300 brls. Wheat was firmer, but dealers were apart in their views. The demand is chiefly for export. The millers hold off. Pork was moderately active and steady. Sales reported of 55 brls new mess at $16.25@16.31¼. For future delivery, sales reported of 750 brls at about $16.31¼ for June, and $16.50 for July. Cut meats exhibited a light business, and prices were without essential change. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 6⅛@6¼c, the lower figure being bid. Pickled do are quoted at 6⅜c. Bacon was firmer for long clear at 7⅝@7¾c on the spot. Short clear is quoted at 8⅛c. Sales 600 boxes short clear last night, seller 60 days, at 8 1-16c, and do to-day at 8 3-16c for April. Lard was rather irregular and unsettled. Western for March was quoted at as high as 8⅛c, without sales; city, 8c bid; 8¼c asked. For future delivery 500 tcs for April at 8⅜c; afterwards quoted 8½@8 9-16.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

February, 1873.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

STORMS.

During this month ten different storms have crossed portions of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. The paths of their centres have, approximately, been traced upon the War Department weather maps, Signal Service, U. S. A.

That of Feb. 3 and 4 passed over Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan into Canada, accompanied by rain, at places heavy, from Texas to Iowa and eastward to the Middle Atlantic coast, but by generally light snow or rain thence northward over New England and the lakes, and by brisk and high winds over the lake region, westerly winds being most severe, thunder-storm reported from Knoxville, 4th. Feb. 5, 6, 7, and 8—over Gulf and South Atlantic States, and thence northeastward off the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, and over Nova Scotia, accompanied by heavy rain to Massachusetts, and by fresh and brisk winds over Gulf coast, and brisk and high over Atlantic Coast, easterly to northerly winds most severe. Feb. 6 and 7—Eastward over Northern Minnesota and Lake Superior into Canada, accompanied by areas of very light snow, and brisk and high winds over the lake region, southwesterly to northwesterly being most severe. Feb. 9, 10, and 11—Eastward from Dakota over Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan into Canada, accompanied by generally light rain or snow from Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia northward and northeastward, and by brisk and high winds, southeasterly and southwesterly being most severe. Feb. 11 and 12—Northeastward over Southern States, and beyond middle Atlantic Coast, accompanied by heavy rain from Kentucky to Southern New Jersey and southward to Gulf, but snow from Ohio to lower lakes and Connecticut, and by brisk to high southerly to westerly winds over western Gulf coast, brisk and high southwesterly over South Atlantic States, and brisk and high easterly to northerly from Virginia to Massachusetts, thunderstorm reported from Knoxville, 12th; storm very severe from Cape Cod southward. Feb. 15, 16, and 17—Northeastward from Texas over the Ohio Valley, thence eastward over and beyond middle Atlantic coast, accompanied by rain, generally heavy, from Iowa to Connecticut and southward to the Gulf, but areas of light rain and snow thence northward to Maine and the lakes, and by brisk and high winds over western Gulf and Atlantic coasts, severe thunderstorm reported from Memphis on 15th. Feb. 17 and 18—Northeastward from Dakota, over Minnesota and Lake Superior into Canada, accompanied by light rain and snow, and by brisk and high winds, followed by low temperature. Feb. 20 and 21—One over the Southern States, and thence northeast along the coast, with fresh and brisk southerly winds over the west Gulf, veering to high northerly; brisk southerly over south Atlantic coast, and brisk and high northeasterly over middle and east Atlantic coasts; other northeastward over Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan, into Canada, with brisk and high winds; the two accompanied by heavy rain over the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except snow from Iowa and Minnesota eastward over the lake region and Northern New England. Feb. 26 and 27—from Nebraska and Missouri northeastward over Michigan into Canada, accompanied by brisk and high winds; at the same time a diminished pressure from Texas eastward over Gulf and South Atlantic States, and thence northeast off middle and east Atlantic coasts, with brisk and high winds; the two accompanied by rain from Missouri to Northern Louisiana and eastward to Virginia and South Atlantic coast, but by snow thence northward over Northwest, lakes, and Southern New England.

Thirty-three cautionary signals were displayed at the Signal Service Stations on the Atlantic coast, and two on the gulf.

RAIN-FALL.

As compared with the means of a number of years for the month, the rainfall returns from the Signal service Stations show a deficiency over the lake region, Northwest, Gulf States, Southern Georgia, and South Carolina, New York, and Northern England, but an excess from the northern portions of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina to Tennessee, Southern Indiana, and Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Southern New Jersey, being most marked over Tennessee, also an excess over Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

TEMPERATURE.

From the mean temperature for the month, taken from the Signal Service reports and compared with that for a number of years at the same stations, or close by, it is observed that the former has been somewhat higher over the Gulf States, eastern portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and southern portions of Ohio and Indiana, by from 1° to 4°, but otherwise east of the Rocky Mountains lower by from 1° to 8°, being principally over New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Illinois River News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, March 18.—Arrived at Peru—Steamers Friendship and Joe Fleming, both light, from St. Louis.

Departed from Peru—Steamer Friendship, towing three barges of ice for Memphis, Tenn., and two for Little Rock, Ark.; steamer Joe Fleming, towing five barges of ice for Nashville, Tenn., and one for St. Louis; also canal-boats Col. Taylor and Deer Park No. 2, both with light loads of lumber for Peoria, and Byburn and Industry, both light, for same destination.

River slowly falling. A good demand for canal boats below is anticipated.

The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—All is quiet at the Modoc lava-bed. The military are awaiting the action of the new Peace Commission. The prospect is favorable that the Indians will come out for another talk. If not, the soldiers will proceed to the attack immediately.

her deck. The steamer uninsured. The cotton the wreck.

STREET.

Money, Gold, Bond, Produce Markets.

The Chicago Tribune.

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WEATHER REVIEW.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Railroad Question Under Consideration in Both Houses Yesterday.

The Proposition to Abolish the Railroad and Warehouse Board Defeated in the House.

Bill Introduced for an Investigation Into the Lake Front Legislation of 1869.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Rummel Investigating Committee.

Final Passage of the $1,000,000 State House Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 18.—The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Stewart, of McLean, came up as the special order:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That Congress be requested to offer an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in substance as follows:

Declaring all railways in the United States public highways, and authorizing Congress to establish and control inter-State or through rates of charges for the transportation of persons and property thereon; and authorizing the State Legislatures, respectively, to establish and control the local rates.

Mr. Collins desired Congress to include an amendment providing that the provivisions of the Federal Constitution prohibiting the impairment of contracts do not apply to railway tariffs. After much talk, the matter was referred to the Railroad Committee,—79 to 24.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Next came Mr. Jones' proposition to abolish the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which he supported on the ground that it was useless and unnecessary; that it could do nothing that might not be done as well by the law officers of the State. He desired an expression of the House. He understood that a delegation of the Board of Trade was coming from Chicago to urge changes in the law. Why not wipe it all out? He had no objection to the men personally. Mr. Johnson believed the movement to abolish the Board was premature. The proposition to divide the Board was rejected by the Warehouses Committees, though those Committees were willing to make changes in the law on the subject of inspection. He did not know what the car-load of lobbyists wanted. If they desired to abolish the Board, and take the inspection of grain out of the control of the State, they would fail. It was a difficult matter to hold the balance even between the Board of Trade of Chicago and the State outside. For the sake of the warehouse laws that had to be enforced, the agriculturists of the State should oppose the abolition of that Board. His Committee (Internal Commerce) would report amendment to the Warehouse law. He believed the office of the Commissioner should be transferred to Chicago,—the great focus,—where appeals could be taken at any moment from the decision of the Inspector. They would also provide for flexibility in the grading of grain.

Mr. Shaw believed the Commission came very near being a grand success, as it would have been but for a flaw in the law, for which they were not responsible. All the contemplated legislation was based upon the continuation of the Commission, as the House would find in a few days, when the Committee reported its measures.

Mr. Morrison did not think there was any use for a Commission.

Mr. Dunham was of the same opinion. The Commission were simply executive officers, to say when a suit should be brought, and had simply charge in a general way of railroad litigation. These men were not skilled in law, and the Attorney General was more competent to say when a suit should be brought. If, as was alleged in the papers, the railroads carried the Legislature of Illinois in their pockets, how much more easily could they pocket a commission of these men. He said nothing against the Commission personally. Why not give the power of instituting suits to the people, to their States Attorneys and County Boards?

The last Commission produced a book by its Secretary, which could have cost far less. There might be a row in the new Commission, as there was in the old. He believed that for administering the law the Commission was a useless instrumentality. The Legislature could not fix a tariff, nor could it confer the power on any Commission. That was a question for a jury only. He thought the power of the State could be arraigned against railroads without the interference of these Commissioners, who were human. Suppose no corrupt influences could be brought to bear upon them. He would prefer to trust the judgment of the people in their county and township organizations. The railroads could not buy up the whole people. The judgment of the people was least likely to err. Let them provide that violations of the law be presented as in other criminal cases. He would never vote for a bill that would give a Commissioner the right to fix rates, as it would be futile and illegal. He hoped that the matter would be left with the people. A motion to order the previous question failed, and debate was adjourned to the afternoon.

Mr. Gordon, a member of the Farmers' Club Committee on Railroads, considered the Commission a fraud and a humbug. The case of the railroads was parallel to that of a man who invaded domestic life, and got killed by the outraged husband. Under the law, he was guilty of murder, but was acquitted by a jury, and the community approved the verdict. So the community would justify verdicts against railroads. The aggregation of capital robbed the people of the rights of labor. It was openly proclaimed that railroads purchased Legislatures, and even Congress. How much easier would it be to invest in three Commissioners? Was it any wonder the people distrusted three Commissioners, when great men in Congress succumbed to railroad money? Let no body of men stand between the people and the railroads. Let the people get directly at them. There were too many officials in Illinois. The Commission was an unnecessary and expensive luxury. The Secretary of the Commission told the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture that the farmers were making consummate fools of themselves on the railroad question. That was nice talk for a man to whom the farmers were giving food and clothes. Away with the Commission.

Mr. Moore, of Adams, did not believe there was money enough in Illinois to buy the gentlemen on the Board, but, unless they were of practical use, he was in favor of abolishing them. He had heard no good reason why they should be continued. What good were they except to collate statistics? They were paid large salaries to do nothing, and furnished a clerk to help them. The decision of the Supreme Court showed that the Commissioners could not fix maximum rates; that would be prima facie evidence of extortion or unjust discrimination. If they could not do that which was a question of fact for a jury, what were they for? He desired to make the people of the State a Committee of the Whole to enfore whatever laws were enacted.

Mr. Connolly thought it was wrong to precipitate the proposition to abolish the Board at the heel of the session, and after the Railroad Committee had been working on the basis of a Commission. If members waited a few days, until the Railroad Committee reported, they would find the commission was a bulwark between the people and the railroads. Without some such body, the people would be acting as a disorganized mob and rabble, against the combined capital of railroad corporations. They should be very careful how they commented on the honesty of the Railroad Commission, when they were liable to similar uncharitable comments from their constituents. Corrupt a commission of them, indeed! Why not say the Governor of the State could be corrupted? No one dared do so. Would it not be cheaper for the railroads to corrupt a majority of the Supreme Court and render all legislation nugatory? The cry of corruption was raised by railroad men to undermine the confidence of the people in any legislation against railroads. The Commission was pronounced expensive. The people expected money to flow like water before railroads were regulated. Railroads paid the highest salaries to the best lawyers, and the State should meet them with an equal amount of ability. They would entrust the case to State's Attorneys, many of whom were not lawyers, and expect them to contend with the best legal talent on the continent. The most joyful news the railroads could hear would be that the House of Representatives had voted to abolish that Board. Suppose they had abolished Generals during the war, and let the soldiers act as a disorganized rabble; what would have become of them? The Commissioners, if they could not fix maximum rates, could do something else. Until the people demanded the abolition of the Board, it should be sustained.

Mr. Massie, of Pike, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service, or Retrenchment, which was lost.

Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, did not believe the Commission were of any service. They were excellent men, no doubt, but were not lawyers, and what sensible man with a lawsuit on his hands would entrust it to them or other men who were ignorant of law?

The previous question was ordered, and the resolution was lost—38 yeas; 71 nays.

Mr. Morrison's resolution to declare 3 cents a mile the legal maximum rate for passengers was referred to the Railroad Committee.

THE LAKE-FRONT ACT.

Mr. Shaw caused a little excitement in the House by introducing a bill providing for the appointment of a special Committee of three Senators and four Representatives to investigate the means used to pass the Lake-Front bill through the Legislature of 1869. There is—if the bill passes—to be an official reporter to take the evidence. Power is to be given the Committee to send for persons and papers, and contemplates arriving at, as far as practicable, the inception and passage of the act and the influences used to accomplish that end. The bill requires the Committee to make a full and detailed report of its work to the Governor for the uce of the General Assembly. It requires said report to show, if the Committee shall be able, the history, pendency, and passage of said Lake-Front bill, with the influence and means used to procure its passage, whether by the railroad corporations or other persons interested in such bill; with the influences and means used to secure votes in the General Assembly that passed the bill. It also requires the Committee to state the present value of the property granted, its value at the time of the grant, and the consideration rendered for such grants by the parties to whom such grants were made. The bill contains an emergency clause, and contemplates a report to the adjournment session of the General Assembly.

The House Railroad Committee has decided to report the bill, with a recommendation that it do pass. It will be presented in the morning.

SENATE RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate spent the day profitably discussing the bill introduced by its Railroad Committee, Mr. Donahue and Mr. Voris making speeches in its favor. It was considered by sections, and some verbal alterations made, when it was ordered to a third reading. It will pass the Senate.

THE SENATE STOCK-YARDS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

held another secret session this evening, when Mr. Sherman and other officials are said to have given testimony. The doings of this Committee are surrounded by a strange mystery, reporters being excluded from its sessions, and all its proceedings being hidden. Another committee should be appointed to find out why this Committee is afraid to let the public see what it is doing. Some of them say they will report in the morning.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

A joint meeting of the two Warehouse Committes was called this evening to hear Mr. C. E. Culver, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Thomas Wright, a Director, on the necessity of amending the law so as to allow a flexible grading of grain. Mr. Culver read an address explaining the hardships of the law, and how detrimental it was, not only to Chicago, but to the shipper and producer. Mr. Wright explained the injustice to Chicago of the test of weight, which did not prevail in other cities. Senator Williamson has prepared a bill providing for a Committee of Appeals to be appointed annually by the Governor, which shall adjudicate cases appealed from the Inspector, and change the grades when necessary. The sentiment of the Committee seemed favorable to abolishing the arbitrary rule of inspection, and an attempt will be made to pass such a measure.

STATE-HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000, one-half out of this year's assessment, and one-half out of next, to continue work on the new State-House, passed the House with the emergency clause—yeas, 107; nays, 5, Cassidy, Forth, Granger, Hart, and Moore, of Marshal. On receiving the Governor's signature, the act will be in force probably,—to-morrow.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the McGrath Senate bill making it a misdemeanor to threaten, intimidate, or unlawfully interfere with any person to prevent him from working, or from obtaining work, at any lawful business on any terms he or she may see fit. This prevents interference by trades-unions.

The House also passed the Senate bill making Mr. Stevenson Clerk of the Superior Court in Cook County after the expiration of Mr. Jacobson's term.

The House bill repealing the Registry law in towns casting less than 1,500 votes was passed—105 to 7.

SANITARY.

Mr. Anderson offered a resolution reciting that the old State-House is unhealthy, and the Commissioners having $1,000,000 at their disposal should hurry up with the new building, so as to have it ready by next winter. Adopted. It is understood the Commissioners say they can have the two halls ready by October next.

THE PONTIAC LAND CASE.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Pontiac land case is believed to seriously affect the interests of the State with reference to aid received or promised by other places. For instance, Champaign County issued bonds to the Agricultural University, and the United States gave, as an endowment, public lands, which were sold and the money realized. Of this amount $115,000 was invested in Champaign County bonds belonging to the institution, which were transferred to the endowment fund, from which the money was taken. This endowment fund the State agreed with the United States to keep intact. Now, if Champaign bonds are worthless, must the State supply the deficiency of $115,000?

REASONABLE RATES.

Mr. Lane, of Hancock, offered a resolution construing the word "reasonable" in Sec. 12 of Article 11, so that it shall be simply mandatory, and not a limitation of the powers of the General Assembly, and providing that maximum rates fixed by law shall continue reasonable until changed by the Legislature. On Tuesday it will be a special order.

THE COPYING CHARGES.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Rummel reported this morning through its Chairman, Mr. Savage. This gentleman refused to allow the members of the press, with one exception, to copy the report, and it would be proper to ask why he gave the document to a St. Louis paper and refused all others.

The report sets forth that Mr. Rummel has charged for copying laws and journals of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, as follows:

For copying laws, 2,528,800 words, at 8 cents per 100	$2,023.04
For journal for record, 14,767,800 words, at 8 cents per 100	11,814.24
For journal for Printer, 14,767,800 words, at 8 cents per 100	11,814.24
Making a total of	$25,651.52

The Committee, after computation, finds that the total number of words in written journals was 7,984,986, which, at 8 cents per 100 words, would amount to $6,387.92, instead of $11,814.24. The written journal pages averaged 24,172 words, and on that basis there were 4,882,656 words, which, at 8 cents per 100, amounts to $3,906.12, being $7,908.12 less than the amount charged for the work. The 4,106 printed pages of journals averaged 431 1-6 words each, and the number of words copied for the printer on this basis was 1,770,370, which, at 8 cents per 100, would amount to $1,416.30, instead of $11,814.24, being an excess of $10,397.34 over the amount charged. The number of words in the laws of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (800 pages, averaging 500 words each) was 400,000, which, at 8 cents per 100, would amount to $320, instead of $2,023.04 charged, making an overcharge of $1,723.04. Mr. Rummel explains the discrepancy by saying it included copying bills which never became laws. The copyist's rule is to reckon 800 words per page of the written journals and 250 words per page of legal cap in copying the laws for the printer. Taking the estimates based upon this rule, the bill for copying, taking the journals as they were writtten, would be as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Copying written journals, 7,984,986 words	$6,387.92
Copying printed journals, 1,770,370 words	1,416.30
Copying laws, 400,000 words	320.00
Total	$8,124.22
Amount of bill charged by Mr. Rummel for the same work	25,651.52
Excess of charge over our estimate	$17,527.30

"The amount drawn by Mr. Rummel from the State Treasury is $17,280.64, from which amount taking our estimate above, leaves the sum of $9,156.42 already overdrawn.

With reference to printing paper, they report that the contract calls for forty-five pounds per ream, which in some instances fell short two pounds per ream. The paper seemed to be of quality equal to sample.

The report is signed by Amos Savage, John Pollock, and B. R. Hampton. They recommend the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, It appears that Edward Rummel, late Secretary of the State, has charged against the State, and received from State Treasurer for copying the laws and journals of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, a much larger sum than he was by law entitled to receive therefor, notwithstanding which the said Edward Rummel claims that he is entitled to demand and receive from the Auditor of State a warrant upon the Treasurer of State for an additional sum of more than $8,000, for copying said laws and journals; therefore,

Be it resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby, directed not to issue any further warrants to Edward Rummel, or to any other person on his account, for said copying; and

Be it further resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, instructed to take such measures as may be necessary, by suit or otherwise, to recover from the said Edward Rummel the amount by him overdrawn as aforesaid.

WHAT THE MINORITY SAY.

The minority report is as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

The undersigned members of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed under a resolution of both Houses, with instructions to investigate the charges against Edward Rummel, late Secretary of State, for alleged overcharges for copying the laws and journals of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, not concurring entirely in the report of the other members of the Committee, now respectfully submit the following for the purpose of laying before this Assembly, more fully and completely, the facts elicited during this investigation.

Under the law of 1869 it was made the duty of the Secretary of the State to copy the laws and journals of both Houses, which previously had been done under contract. The sum allowed the Secretary for this work of copying is 8 cents for each 100 words.

The Constitution of 1870 requires that all bills, before they are finally acted upon by either of the Houses, shall be printed. Under this provision, the Twenty-seventh General Assembly ordered many bills printed after they were engrossed, which were handed by the officers of both Houses to the Secretary of State, and were then copied by him for the printer.

For this work Mr. Rummel charged also at the rate of 8 cents for each 100 words, to which he was unquestionably entitled under the law. This latter work was imperatively required, as the bills when once engrossed could not with safety be allowed to go beyond the control of the State authorities.

In the account as presented in the report of the other members of the Committee there is no pay allowed to the ex-Secretary for bills copied which were not passed, they having erroneously put down the amount for laws only at $2,023.04 (2,528,800 words), while the whole charge of Mr. Rummel for laws and engrossed bills is but $1,870.32 (2,337,900 words), as will appear in the bill below.

It was proven by all witnesses examined on this point, even by the newspaper correspondent who originally preferred these charges against the ex-Secretary, and who claimed much experience in such matters, that in all cases where work of copying is done and estimated, it is the universal practice and custom to estimate all pages in documents or books written upon as full pages, the same as the printer does in estimating his work.

The necessity of averaging instead of actually counting the words (which of itself would be a work of immense magnitude) must be apparent; it is a custom adopted throughout the country.

It was sworn to by all the witnesses that the estimates adopted and customary in the Department of the Secretary of State for many terms previous to that of Mr. Rummel, in making up the accounts for the copying of the journals and laws, were:

First—To estimate each page of the large records of the journals as containing 800 words, then take the whole number of written pages contained in each book, multiply the one with the other, and take the result of this calculation as the total number of words contained in each book respectively.

Second—To estimate each page of legal cap, upon which the engrossed laws are copied, as containing 250 words, then count the number of written pages of such laws, multiply the one with the other, and thus arrive at the number of words in each of such bills or laws respectively.

Upon this basis and custom, established by long previous usage and custom in the Secretary's Department, Mr. Rummel's accounts are made up and are correct, with the exception of 449 pages (to be counted double, for printer and record), which were erroneously counted, but not written upon, making a deduction of $633.48 from his bill necessary and proper, which deduction, we understand, was previously made by Mr. Rummel himself on examining the accounts prepared by his assistants. With the above deduction his bill is as follows:

For copying laws and engrossed bills for printer, 2,337,000 words, at 8 cents per 100 words	$1,870.32
For copying journal for record 14,387,200 words	11,509.76
For copying journal for printer, same number of words	11,509.76
Total amount of bill	$24,889.94

The undersigned, after ascertaining the facts and the custom, as set forth above, did not think it their duty to undertake the herculean task of making an actual count of all the words written under this work; yet, by adopting the method of counting single pages written full, we are satisfied that the average actual number of words contained on each page of the large journal records estimated at 800 words in the account of Mr. Rummel falls somewhat short of that number, while the average estimate of a legal-cap page of 250 words is very correct.

It was further proven by the sworn testimony of Mr. Rummel's copyist that he paid them upon the same basis of calculation (800 words to the record page and 250 to the legal-cap page) as he, Mr. Rummel charged to the State.

It appears from Mr. Rummel's account-book of moneys paid his copyists for copying this work, and as appears from an affidavit (a copy of which is hereto attached), Mr. Rummel has thus far paid out on account of this work the sum of $10,627.70.

One witness, the present Secretary of State, also swore that from his experience during several years' connection with that office as chief Clerk under Mr. Rummel he was satisfied that Mr. Rummel had not only sought to conduct that department with the greatest regard for the interest of the State, but that he [Mr. Rummel] had strictly endeavored to save money to the State whenever he could, even though it were to his own pecuniary disadvantage.

In proof of this the present Secretary of State called the attention of your Committee to a letter written by Mr. Rummel to the Lieutenant-Governor, date of April, 1871, suggesting the discontinuance of certain copying. (A copy of which letter is also hereto attached.)

In conclusion, the undersigned would most respectfully state that, in their estimation the fact that Mr. Rummel followed a custom established by his predecessors upon entering what to him was a new Department, and where, in many respects he was compelled to advise with persons who were formerly connected with the office, as to its management, does not appear to the undersigned to deserve censure—he having been guided in all his actions by a spirit of honesty and care for the proper conduct of the business of his office, and for the interests of the people of the State.

With these statements we hope the General Assembly will be enabled to take definite action on this subject understandingly.

OTTO PELTZER
GEORGE GUNDLACH.

The reports and resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday next.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 18, 1873.

ROLL CALL.

The roll was called, showing 31 Senators present. Three Senators were subsequently allowed to record as present.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

On motion of Mr. WAITE, consideration of Senate bills on second reading was resumed, and several bills appropriating money to State institutions passed a second reading and were ordered on file for consideration by sections,

ESTRAYS.

The Committee on Revision reported a bill in relation to estrays.

NEW BILLS.

By consent, Senator WILCOX introduced a bill for an act relating to marriage contracts.

By Senator BURKE—Exempting property of blind and infirm persons from forced sale.

By Senator CASEY—Relating to corporations, and prescribing the duties of the Attorney-General in reference thereto, and fixing his compensation therefor.

By Senator BALDWIN—Providing for the publication of geological reports.

By Senator YAGER—Repealing the act for incorporation of the Pioneer Insurance Company.

By Senator DOW—Prohibiting advertisements of lotteries and games of chance.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Consideration of Senate Bill 357, reported by the Railroad Committee, to prevent discrimination and extortion in rates of freight, was taken up. The passage of the bill was advocated at length by Senator Donahue, in a legal argument. Senator Voris followed.

THE RUMMELL INVESTIGATION.

Senator HAMPTON, by consent, presented the majority report of the Select Committee to investigate the charges against ex-Secretary Rummell, on behalf of Senator Gundlach, absent on account of sickness.

Senator CASEY presented a minority report of the same Committee. The reports were ordered printed.

Further consideration of the Railroad Committee's bill regulating freight tariff was postponed until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Several House bills passed a second reading.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of Senate bill 357, was resumed. A number of amendments of minor importance were proposed, and a majority lost. One appointing the Attorney-General to conduct all suits, upon proper notification, and to employ such assistance as necessary, was adopted.

A section offered by Mr. STARNE, preventing railroads from discriminating in relation to cars and their distribution, was lost—ayes, 14; noes, 23.

The bill was ordered engrossed and to a third reading.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. MOORE (Adams)—To reorganize the Fire Department of Quincy.

By Mr. BISHOP—In regard to bridges lying outside of incorporated cities and villages.

By Mr. SHAW—To amend the Fees and Salaries act. Also a bill for an act to inquire into the means used to secure the passage of the act known as the "Lake-Front act."

By Mr. WASHBURN—In regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. LANE (Hancock) offered a resolution as a proposed amendment to the Constitution, defining the meaning of the word "reasonable," as used in the section authorizing legislation to regulate railroads.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The resolution of Mr. Stewart, of McLean, requesting Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States declaring all railways public highways, and authorizing Congress to establish and control inter-State rates of transportation, and authorizing the States to control local rates, was taken up.

Mr. COLLINS offered an amendment, providing that the proposed amendment shall construe the clause in the Constitution in relation to impairing contracts as not applying to legislation regulating rates of tariff on railroads. Lost.

Mr. CASSEDY offered an amendment striking out the word "authorizing" and substituting the words "declaring the power of."

Mr. COLLINS offered an amendment substantially the same as the one previously offered by him.

Mr. BALLOW moved that the resolution and amendments be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Carried—yeas, 79; nays, 21.

COUNTY-SEAT REMOVAL.

Special Order No. 3, the resolution of Mr. Jones to abolish the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissions was taken up and debated at considerable length; the yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was not adopted—yeas, 38; nays, 71—as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford), Alexander (Montgomery), Armstrong (Grundy), Armstrong (La-Salle), Casey, Chambers, Cronkrite, Darnell, Dolan, Dunham, Easley, Flanders, Forth, Freeland, Gordan, Grey, Hay, Henry, Hopkins, Jackson, James, Jones, Lane (Hancock), Lemma, Lietze, Massie, McPherran, Moore (Adams), Morrison, Neville, Scott, Sherman, Snow, Sylvester, Thornton, Truitt, Washburn, Wayman—38.

NAYS.

Anderson, Ballow, Bocock, Booth, Bradwell, Branson, Cassidy, Collins, Connolly, Davis, Dement, Dewey, Efner, Ferrier, Freeman, Graham, Granger, Grant, Gridley, Hart, Harvey, Harrington, Hite (Madison), Hite (St. Clair), Hildrup, Hoiles, Hollenback, Inscore, Jaquess, Jessup, Johnston, Mann, Marsh, McAdams, Meacham, Middlecoff, Moore (Marshall), Moose, Mulvane, Nulton, Oberly, Orendorff, Peltzer, Penfield, Pinnell, Plowman, Pollock, Ramey, Rice, Rogers, Rountree, Savage, Sawyer, Senne, Shaw, Shumway, Starr, Stewart (Wnbgo), Stewart (McLean), Streeter, Stroud, Swan, Taggart, Thomas, Tilison, Warner, Webber, Webster, Wick, Wood, Wymore, Mr. Speaker.—71.

REFERRED.

Special order No. 4, Morrison's resolution in regard to establishing rates of transportation on railroads, was referred to the Railroad Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed: Senate bill in regard to the administration of estates—yeas, 109; nays, 1. Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 to continue work on the new State-House—yeas, 107; nays, 5. Senate bill 66, concerning clerks of the Superior Court of Cook County—yeas, 89; nay, 10. Senate bill 73, to prevent strikes among coal-miners—yeas, 94; nays, 3. House bill 370, amending the Registry law—yeas, 105; nays, 7.

Mr. Anderson offered a resolution instructing the State-House Commissioners to have the new State-House ready for an adjourned session. Adopted.

Adjourned.

GRANT VICE FORSYTHE.

The announcement that Lieut. Fred Grant was about to finish his academic course at one bound, by assuming certain duties incident to his appointment on Gen. Sheridan's staff, has already created a very strong feeling in the city. Not because Fred Grant is coming to Chicago, for that is a matter entirely for Fred Grant's benefit, and the people of this city are generous enough to wish for improvement wherever needed. If society likes Mr. Grant when he comes, Mr. Grant will be made aware of it, but if he does succeed in making himself popular, it will not be through the circumstances which have brought him here, for there are much against him. It is now known that the gallant officer whose removal is to pave the way to Mr. Grant's promotion is one from whom Chicago is most unwilling to part, one of her most cherished sons, a gentleman in every way worthy of the city's affection; who, though quite quite young, has won by heroism the exalted position he holds in the army, and by his many social qualities the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens. Gen. George A. Forsythe is to be removed and reduced to the rank of Major, and sent to join his regiment in the field, to make room for Mr. Fred Grant, a young man of whom nothing is known except that he enjoys the distinction of being the son of a living President of the United States; has traveled to Europe in an United States war steamer, the bills being paid by the people of the United States.

No reason is assigned for this change. There is probably no officer in the country so much esteemed at home as is Gen. Forsythe. Nothing has ever been done by him to merit such treatment. It is the duty of a soldier to obey, but the citizens of Chicago hold that the order is a direct insult to them, and the public feeling at present is about as bitter as it can be.

When the war broke out, George A. Forsythe was bookkeeper for J. V. Farwell & Co. At the first call for 75,000 men, by President Lincoln, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Barker Dragoons, a company formed in this city. He served for three months in this corps, in West Virginia, and returned at the expiration of that time to Chicago. He immediately joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Company G, and was again in active service in Virginia. He was promoted to the Captaincy of Company A, of the same regiment, then to the Majority, and finally to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. When Gen. Sheridan made his famous raid in the Shenandoah Valley he made the acquaintance of the brilliant young officer. His dash, courage, sagacity, and military style won the admiration of Gen. Sheridan, who transferred him to his staff, where he remained to the close of the war. Since that time he served on the plains under Gen. Custer. His conduct on "Beecher's Island" has been immortalized in the periodical literature of the country, in Gen. Custer's history of that terrible conflict, published in the *Galaxy* for December, 1872, and subsequently in THE TRIBUNE on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1872. In this engagement, with the most ferocious of Indian tribes, who outnumbered him twelve to one, Gen. Forsythe was twice wounded. With a Minie ball in one thigh, and the bone of the other leg shattered, he bravely maintained his position for five days, until aid arrived.

The article to which we allude concludes as follows: "Forsythe the gallant leader, after a long period of suffering, and leading the life of an invalid for nearly two years, finally recovered from the effects of his severe wounds, and is now, I am happy to say, as good as new, contentedly awaiting the next war to give him renewed excitement."

It was only fair to give the brave officer a chance to recuperate and enjoy the social homage he had so dearly won. He was accordingly found once more on Gen. Sheridan's staff, with brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Since the headquarters of Department of the Missouri were located here, Gen. Forsythe has been one or the most popular men in the society of the city.

It is a long skip from Second-Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Mr. Fred Grant is to make that skip. On what grounds this wholesale promotion of a raw West Point graduate should be made at the expense of a brave and sorely-tried soldier, a true gentleman, and as clever a fellow as ever lived, is what the people want to know.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The wife of Mr. Lyons, of No. 277 Burnside street, made a mistake yesterday which came near causing her death. She had been sick for some time, and, suffering much pain in the forenoon, picked up a bottle which she supposed contained the medicine prescribed by the physician. Instead of so doing, however, she took a dose of laudanum. The effect of the opiate soon became apparent, and Dr. Mignoult was called in. He succeeded, with the aid of emetics and skillful treatment, in removing the drug from her stomach, and last evening pronounced her to be out of danger.

A Life Insurance Company in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Information has been filed in the Court of Criminal Correction against Charles H. Peck, President, and the other officers of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, for failing and refusing to furnish a sworn statement of the business and condition of the affairs of said company to the Insurance Commissioner of the State as required by law.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association will be held this evening at No. 158 State street.

Newspaper articles on the pampered aristocracies of effete monarchies are now in order. *Vide* Freddie Grant.

The cases of Buckhorn for opening letters, and Harmon for perjury, before Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, were continued to Thursday.

Michael Scarrett, a professional robber, was held by Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, until Thursday, in bail of $500.

Sneak thieves carried off three valuable overcoats from the hall of No. 1020 Wabash avenue, yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock.

The presentation of the new cantata, "The Haymakers," at the University Place Baptist Church on Thursday evening, will be under the direction of it author, Dr. George F. Root.

The remains of the late W. R. Hoffman were taken East last evening by his family for interment at Brooklyn, after brief funeral services at the late residence of deceased on West Adams street, where Rev. Dr. Swazey officiated.

John Bolen, residing at No. 346 Fifth avenue was robbed of a valuable watch yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. He had left a vest contain ing his watch in his room, expecting to be absent but a short time. When he returned it was gone.

The military circles of the city are of the impression that they have slept, Van Winkle-wise, some quarter of a century or so, and wakened to find an heir apparent to the throne of Ulysses the First.

Professor Blackburn delivered an entertaining and instructive address last evening before the Young Men's Association of the Presbyterian Seminary, on "Cromwell and His Times."

A man named Henry Glance was arrested by Officer Harris yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, with a large cheese in his arms. Glance was held yesterday morning for further trial, and the cheese is at the Armory, where the owner will find it, until next Saturday. After that time, it will, probably, rapidly disappear.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock the dry-goods store of J. Baum, at No. 252 State street, was entered by thieves. Several valuable pieces of silk were stolen, valued at $400. Entrance was obtained to the store through the basement, by sawing a hole in the floor. The thieves turned the gas out in the store to conceal their operations.

The mortality report of Dr. Rauch, submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, shows a total of 150 deaths for the week ending March 15, besides 1 premature birth and 20 still births. There was an increase of 10 over the mortality of the preceding week. Among the decedents 48 were infants. There were but 3 deaths by small-pox during the week, and there was no change in the number of infected.

Mr. Longley, one of the court bailiffs, is the object of the deepest sympathy of all who know him. Maime M. Longley, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 14 days, died, yesterday morning, at Harlem, Ill., of scarlet fever, being the third of Mr. Longley's family that has been swept down by the scythe of death during the past week.

J. O'Connell, John Conners, and James Brien, were before Judge Scully yesterday morning, on the charge of assault with intent to commit robbery. J. Decker, who preferred the charge, swore that, while standing on Blue Island avenue, near Halsted street, on Monday, watching the procession, the defendants assaulted him and snatched his watch. They were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000, $700, and $1,500, respectively.

The alarm of fire from Box 384, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by flames issuing from a two-story grocery store and dwelling, No. 164 Lake street. The building is owned by a Mr. Schubert, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $600 in the Lemont Company. The first floor was occupied as a grocery by John Tandish, who lost $600; insured for $900 in the Milwaukee Mutual. Thomas Parkenson occupied the second floor as a dwelling. His property was damaged $500; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On Monday evening a fine audience assembled in the lecture-room of the American Reformed Church to listen to the readings of Prof. George Blish, for the benefit of the Ladies' Fund of the First Congregational Church. Prof. Blish has recently come to Chicago from St. Louis, intending to make this city his home. He has already succeeded in making a most favorable impression as a reader, blending a nice degree of dramatic delineation with admirable elocution. His selections from Mark Twain were particularly well rendered, as were also his extracts from Dickens. In his reading of "The Lost Heir" he introduced the Irish brogue with great effect, while the "Caudle Lecture" was given as if he had "been there" himself. The evening's entertainment was peculiarly enjoyable, and Prof. Blish may safely congratulate himself upon the flattering estimate which his ability as a reader has secured for him.

Household Goods at Auction.

Having disposed of the entire contents of No. 268 Park avenue, we are now ready and will sell the entire contents of the two-story dwelling, No. 574 Fulton street, Thursday, March 20, and at 10 a. m. Look out for bargains. Hodges & Co., No. 613 West Lake street. D. Long, auctioneer. See auction column.

To Be Hanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18.—The Governor has declined to pardon Thos. Smith, convicted in the Circuit Court of this county for killing Joseph Breden, on the 10th of May, 1871, and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th inst.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Financial affairs are nearly stagnant. Money opened at 7 gold, and advanced successively to 1-64, 1-32, and 1-16 per day, closing at the highest rate.

Sterling ruled dull at 108@108¼.

Gold was firm in the forenoon and lower in the afternoon. It opened at 115⅜ and closed at 115¼. Loans 6 per cent to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings $44,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $68,000.

Governments are strong and higher.

State bonds ruled dull; Tennessees firm.

Stocks were very dull and the changes throughout the list unusually light. Prices advanced by noon ¼ to ⅞ per cent; fell off somewhat thereafter, but eventually became steady.

Sterling, 108.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	116	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	116	10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65	116⅛	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅞	New 5s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	46
Tennessees, old	85½	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	85½	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel.	86⅛	Wabash	73⅜
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	20
American Express	69⅝	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	73⅛	Chicago & Alton	110⅛
Pacific Mail	57⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	112⅛
New York Central	100⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅛
Erie	64⅞	C., C. & C.	88⅛
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	112
Harlem	138⅜	Lake Shore	93⅜
Harlem pfd	138	Indiana Central	40⅛
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	88⅜	Union Pacific stocks	34⅜
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	85⅛
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	115	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	103⅞	B. H. & Erie	6⅞
St. Paul	56⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 2d; white, 11s 7d@11s 10d; club, 12s 3d@12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d @27s. Pork, 58s 6d. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—2:00 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady; club wheat, 12s@12s 4d. Corn, 27s. Lard, 38s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, March 18—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92⅛@92¼; account, 92⅛@92¼; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie, 52⅛.

PARIS, March 18—Rentes, 55f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton irregular, tending downward; middling upland, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady; California white wheat, average quality, 11s 7d@11s 10d; club, 12s@12s 4d; red spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d; winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d. Corn, 27s.

Beef, 82s 6d. Lard, 38s 3d. Cheese, 73s. Cumberlands, 38s 6d; short ribs, 38s 3d. Tallow, 42s 3d.

Receipts of corn for the past three days, 13,000 qrs. Receipts of wheat, 68,000 qrs, of which 64,000 were American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull with a downward tendency.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—CATTLE—Received to-day, 578; total for the week, 3,178. Market slow, at ¼c off on common cattle; ½c off on medium, and good at last week's closing prices. About 600 were disposed of. Sales: 170 Illinois steers, 1,129 to 1,567, at $5.40@6.62½; 82 Michigan steers, 1,220 to 1,604, at $4.75@5.90; 66 Indiana steers, 1,000, at $5.00@5.60; 18 Ohio steers, 1,025, at $4.75; 38 Texas steers, 1,057, at $5.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Received to-day, 1,000; total for the week, 1,280. Market not yet fairly opened.

HOGS—Received to-day, 1,000; total for the week, 1,280. Market opened moderately active, prices ranging at $5.40@5.55. Sales 1,000 Illinois and Indiana hogs, 108 to 275, at $5.15@5.55.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—There was an increased activity in all branches of the jobbing trade, and the commission agents were well employed making deliveries. Brown, bleached, and colored cottons are very brisk, and the leading makes are closely sold up. Corset jeans rule active and firm. Prints and ginghams move freely with the jobbers. Cotton bags are very firm. Woolens are improving. Foreign dress fabrics and black mohairs are in good request. Linens are quiet. White goods are better. Black silks rule more active.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 260; supply light; prices unchanged; choice, $10.75@11.00; extra, $9.50@10.50; first quality, $8.00 @9.25; second quality, 6.00@7.50; third quality, $5.00 @5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,942. The sheep trade continues quiet, with sales of small lots at $3.00 @4.75 each; extra, $5.50@7.50.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 6 to 6⅛c; stockers, 3¼ to 4⅛c; common, 4¼ to 5c.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 6 to 6½c; medium, 5 to 5¼c; common, 4 to 4½c.

HOGS—Dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $5.60 to $5.80; Yorkers, $5.25 to $5.35.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—Crude petroleum firmer, more active, and a shade higher, at $2.05 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to 5⅛c per gallon here. Refined quiet at 16¾@16⅞c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand, and prices steady and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 brls. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal steady; yellow Western, $3.00 @3.35. Wheat quiet, but held firmly; scarcity of freight room checks export demand; receipts, 7,000 bu; Northwest, $1.60; white Michigan in store, $2.08; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.65 bid, $1.66@167 asked. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley steady; Western, $1.10. Malt neglected. Corn steady; receipts, 19,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65@66c; yellow, 66½c. Oats more active and higher; receipts, 28,000 bu; new mixed Western, 46⅛@49½c; old do in store, 51c bid, 51½c asked; white Western, 48@51c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet at 8⅞@8⅞c.

EGGS—Steady, 25@26c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 16½@19c. Sugar firm, 8@10⅛c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 75c. Rice firm, 7¼@8⅛c.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—8⅛@8⅝c; refined, 19⅛@19⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, 57@57½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $16.25; prime mess, $14.75 @15.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats—Shoulders, 6½c; middles firmer; long clear, 8c; short clear, 8⅛c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8⅝@8 7-16c; steam, 8⅝@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Quiet, 12@17c.

WHISKY—Firmer, 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat, rye, and barley neglected. Corn dull; sales: 5 cars on track at 51c. Oats held at 42c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—TOBACCO—Very firm and higher; sales, 200 hds.

FLOUR—Quiet; extra family, $7.25.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $15.50@16.00. Bacon easy; shoulders 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅞@7⅞c; clear, 9c, all packed. Bulkmeats easy; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅝c; clear, 7⅛@7⅜c; clear, 7⅛c; hams, 10@12c, all loose; ⅛c higher packed. Bacon hams firm, with active shipping demand; plain, 13c; sugar-cured, 13½c; fancy do, 14c. Lard firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—88@89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 42@42½c. Oats dull and lower at 36½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.10@5.15.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2, 1.19¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 35½c. Rye drooping, but in fair demand; No. 1, 65c. Barley steady; No. 2, 75c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, on account of want of stock. Wheat dull; red, $1.94@1.96; white, $2.10@2.30. Rye and oats unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 59c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@13c; refined, 18c.

WHISKY—91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.65@1.80; amber, $1.85@1.95. Corn—Western mixed dull at 58½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet; 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 18.—Wheat scarce; white State, $1.90@2.00. Corn dull at 60c. Oats dull; State, 42c. Barley firmer; Bay of Quite, $1.10.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier at 63c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; common, 7⅛@7⅜c; fair to fully fair, 8@9c; prime, 9⅛@9⅛c. Molasses, common to good fermenting, 40@50c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Active. Sales—7,200; good ordinary, 15⅛c; low middling, 17⅛c; middling, 18⅛c; middling Orleans, 18⅛c. Receipts, 1,474. Exports, 1,161. Stock, 210,156.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.64¼ spot; $1.66, seller April; No. 1 red, $1.67½; No. 2, $1.65; No. 3, $1.55. Corn steady; high mixed, 39½c; low mixed, 38⅛c; yellow, 40⅛c; white, 41c; no grade, 37⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32⅛c; rejected, 31c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.70; mammoth, $5.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; No. 1 red offered freely at $1.68; No. 2 $1.63. Corn dull; 43@44c. Oats dull; sales to arrive, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm; car lots, 15c; Ohio legal test, 24@24½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 3 spring, $1.12½; soft Iowa, $1.36; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.62. Corn steady; No. 2, 32c on east track; 34@34½c in elevator. Oats firmer; No. 2, 27c on east track; 28c in elevator. Barley and rye, nothing doing.

WHISKY—Held at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $15.75@16.00. Bulk meats lower, with little doing. Clear ribs and clear sides, up-country, 7⅛@7⅜c, seller April. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $7.75@7.90. Wheat quiet at $1.70@1.72. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Oats, 30 @38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; pork held at $15.25, with $15.00 bid. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 7½c; kettle, 8@8½c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 5⅝c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅜c; clear, 7⅝c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8⅛@8⅜c; clear, 8⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Triumphant Record.

In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumph covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, unascertainable, but it is a well-known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other distressing and dangerous disorders seldom, if ever, produced any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic.

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The Kensett Collection
OF PAINTINGS.

By order of the Executor, the sale of over FIVE HUNDRED of the FINEST STUDIES and PICTURES by the late

JOHN F. KENSETT

will take place in New York City, at ASSOCIATION HALL, commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 24, and closing Saturday Evening, March 29.

The collection will be on EXHIBITION at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN for several days previous to the sale.

Persons unable to attend the sale may confide their orders to any of the following gentlemen:

D. Huntington, 49 East Twentieth-st.; H. G. Marquand, 21 West Twentieth-st.; J. W. Casilear, 51 West Tenth-st.; Thos. Hicks, 6 Astor-place; J. M. Falconer, 42 Barclay-st.; S. R. Gifford, 51 West Tenth-st.; W. Whittredge, 51 West Tenth-st.; R. W. Hubbard, 51 West Tenth-st.; Vincent Colyer, Twenty-third-st., corner Fourth-av.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The Money-Loaning Establishment of N. P. LARSEN, successor to E. Jacobs & Co., has this day removed from 92 Monroe-st., to Room 8, 177 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, where he will continue in the business of loaning money on collateral and other securities.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18.

Money continues in good supply in the local market, and many of our banks would be willing to increase their loans yet if the right kind of collaterals were offered.

New York exchange continues firm at par for sales between banks.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Further information from reliable sources induces us to believe that the consolidation of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company—referred to in this column this morning—will not be with the Pennsylvania Company. But a practical consolidation of equal importance between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and other extensive Western railroad interests, we are assured, has been agreed upon, and will soon be effected.

THE STRINGENCY IN THE EASTERN CITIES.

The continued stringency of money in New York and Boston is a prominent feature in the general financial condition, and is in strong contrast with the ease in this city. A recent statement of the Associated Banks of Boston shows that their aggregate deposits have declined from $55,802,300, on Feb. 24, to less than $49,000,000 at the close of last week, a decrease of over $6,000,000 in eighteen days. The New York banks also are low in funds, and New York operators have been large borrowers in Boston at high rates of interest. The immediate causes of the present stringency in New York are, partly, that the foreign bill-drawers have ceased to loan their credit in the form of sterling bills drawn against no legitimate shipment of products, having been deterred from further expansion in this manner by the low price of sterling exchange, which has been brought about by their own expansion of credits. It will be remembered that Secretary Boutwell loaned $5,000,000 of Government money to several of the New York banks last fall, and had been gradually withdrawing this loan up to the time he retired from office. These are in part the immediate causes of the pressure in New York at present, but the underlying necessity for the resort to the above-mentioned means of relief was the vast amount of securities, and especially of bonds of new railroads, which railroad operators in that city have been carrying for the last four months. In November and December of last year, when money was stringent in London, the American negotiators of these bonds looked forward hopefully to being able to sell their securities in Europe as soon as the stringency in London should relax. But now, though money has become abundant in Europe, and rates of interest have declined largely, European capitalists do not take the new railroad securities offered by American operators with anything like the freedom that was expected, and, consequently, New York still feels the pressure of this load, while money has become comparatively easy in every other market, except Boston, where the borrowing of the New York operators, together with the losses by the Boston and Chicago fires had already diminished the supply of available capital. A question naturally suggests itself as to how New York is to relieve herself of this heavy load of securities if Europe does not take them. Capitalists in New York are not likely to carry them for a permanent investment, they want ready money, and, sooner or later, will be obliged to sell for what they can get.

THE SYNDICATE

seems to be doing but little in the negotiation of the new 5 per cents. They meet with some indifference on the part of European capitalists as the negotiators of American railroad bonds. Then it is difficult to keep up the price of the new 5 per cents which are now worth less than 98 in gold, a price at which they can make no legitimate transactions in the exchange of 5 per cents for 5-20s. It has been given out that they were waiting until the question of who was to succeed Mr. Boutwell had been settled before they made any new attempt. This having been settled, it is now rumored in Washington that Secretary Richardson will make a call for $50,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 on the 1st of April. The present condition of the Treasury balance is such that the Treasury would have to depend entirely upon the Syndicate for the money to redeem these bonds if they are called, and, as before mentioned, the Syndicate are evidently doing so little that they can not be of much assistance, unless the $15,500,000 of money to be received for the Alabama claims should be invested in the new 5 per cents, as the new 5 per cents are presumed to be all sold to the Syndicate, of whom the Government would have to buy them.

THE BANKRUPT LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following circular explains itself, and will be of interest to thousands of holders of the company's policies:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13, 1873.

To the Stockholders of the Lamar Insurance Company:

In May, 1871, at a regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lamar Insurance Company, on examination its condition was found to be such as to warrant an investigation. A committee of five was appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Company, with full power to assess a percentage upon the stock sufficient to meet the requirements of the law, and continue business, or to collect the assets, reinsure the outstanding risks, and close up the business of the Company.

The undersigned was a member of that Committee of Five. The result of a thorough investigation on his part was verbally reported to the stockholders at a subsequent meeting, at the Tremont House, in Chicago, July, 1871, to parties interested whenever and wherever opportunity afforded, to the Insurance Commissioner, George M. Brinkerhoff, Esq., in detail from week to week; but never until this time has he found it proper to couch even in brief a written report of the results of this inquiry. Now, however, the exigencies of the case demand that some of the facts be made known, further loss stopped, and, if possible, the wrong, to a small degree, at least, repaired. I shall have but little to say of individuals in this brief report, and shall only suggest some of the gross evidences of fraud that were apparent to myself as a member of this Committee, and equally clear to other members of this Committee, had they sought to apprise themselves of the true state of the case; but when they failed in this, I took occasion to show to them the facts as I found them, and thus leave them without excuse.

These items following, will be found to be familiar to many, but to others may not only be new but important in explaining the disastrous failure of an institution in which they had placed their confidence as well as their money.

REPORT.

Soon after the annual meeting in 1871, obedient to the orders of the stockholders, I proceeded to Chicago for the purpose of closing up the affairs of the Company to prevent any further loss at the hands of an institution that from its inception had been characterized by fraud and misrepresentation. This I held in theory only, from a cursory view of the situation, but which was fully confirmed by a careful, persistent (under difficulties) sifting of the affairs of the Company, besides this showing not only rottenness to the core, but by a system of false statements the officers diverted to other sources the thousands of dollars intended to make the Company a success.

1. The cancelation of $550,000 stock held by Cushman and Hardin, and the $110,000 being the 20 per cent paid thereon, returned to them, $65,000 of which was paid over within thirty days of annual meeting in May, 1871.

2. $70,000 assumed to have been furnished by Cushman and Hardin without increasing the liabilities of the Company in order to enable the President to comply with the law, a false entry to balance cash to enable them to do this, and a grossly false one when the money was taken from the safe (as Swett alleges) after statement had been duly sworn to before Auditor, and the amount claimed as bona fide the property of the Company.

3. $4,940 included in statement to Auditor as personal obligation of I. N. Hardin, Vice-President, and sworn to as part of assets afterwards carried to salary account, and thus to profit and loss.

4. $10,558 item in statement as part of assets, liability of Swett; sworn to, but afterwards placed to account of salary, and thus to profit and loss.

5. $1,000 paid to I. N. Hardin, Vice-President, and fifty shares of stock canceled.

In item 1, C. and H. relieved of liability under stock subscription of $550,000, and in this cancelation stockholders lose	$110,000.00
In item 2, the statement of Swett sworn to is false, or C. and H. now have in their hands assets of Company amounting to	70,000.00
Item 3, I. N. Hardin, Vice-President owes Company now (borrowed money)	4,940.00
Item 4, Leonard Swett owes the Company now (borrowed money)	10,558.00
Item 5, I. N. Hardin, Vice-Presiden, owes Company now, being the 20 per cent paid on stock	1,000.00
Amount of assets of the Company that a Court of Equity will enable us to collect and use for benefit of the stockholders in canceling present obligations	$196,498.00
A reinsurance of all the outstanding risks of the Lamar was effected with the "People's," of California, for which about $57,000 was paid. At this time the sum of about $92,000 was placed in the hands of Van H. Higgins, of Chicago, in securities, deeds of trust, notes, etc., for conversion into cash, of which $57,000 has been paid, leaving a balance still in hands of Van H. Higgins	35,000.00
Moneys still due and can doubtless be collected from various parties in due time, say to the amount at least of	25,000.00
Available assets, total	$256,498.00

Many other points could be adduced to show that the assets belonging to the Company, and available beyond a doubt, are sufficient to meet every outstanding obligation without resort to further oppressing men who have already lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by a management that, to say the least, was grossly inefficient, but this, at present, is not my purpose. These facts have been known to many for two years, and yet have never until this time elicited but little notice, but now, when judgments to the amount of $125,000 are had against the Lamar Insurance Company, and the fact that many men, as well as women, who are unable to meet any further loss are liable to be prosecuted for at least 15 per cent of the stock held by them, and sorely pressed in many cases, I feel it to be a duty I owe the many persons interested to set forth these few facts, and I have the honor to submit in brief this report.

EDWIN A. WILSON.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅝	116
5-20s of '64	115⅜	116
5-20s of '65	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅜	114⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	110⅛	110⅜
U. S. 5s (New Issue,)	112⅞	113⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s 92	@94	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108	@ 108½
Gold Exchange	....	115⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	115	115⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, March 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Western av, s e cor of Bremen place, Lots 1 and 2, dated March 11; consideration, $960.

Hastings st, bet. Centre and Blue Island avs, s f, Lot 23, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $1,500.

Sedgwick st, bet Chicago av and White st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 7, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

Michigan av, bet Lake and Randolph sts, w f, Lots 4 to 6, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $75,000. S. D. & G. M. Kimbark to Elbridge G. Hall.

Canal st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, s ½ of n ½ Block 69; also w 30 ft of Sub-Lot 3 of Lot 1, same block, and n ½ of s ½ of same block, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $122,500. Haines H. Magie to Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company.

Langley st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 32x230 ft, dated June 9; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 10, in Block 2 of Block 19, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $500.

Halsted st, n w cor of Willow st, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 6, in Block 16, Elston's Addition, dated Aug. 1, 1872; consideration, $900.

Same, with improvements, dated March 26, 1872; consideration, $2,650.

Ogden av, n e of and near Taylor st, n w f, Lot 32, dated March 18; consideration, $1,450.

Lots 77 to 79, in Rose's Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 19, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Ambrose st, 150 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 150x124 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $4,000.

Ambrose st, n w cor of Hoyne st, s f, 150x124 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $4,200.

Wabash av, n e cor Twenty-ninth st, w f, undivided ⅓ of 131½x194 3-10 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $35,000.

Undivided ⅓ of same property, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $35,000.

Mitchell st, 75 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $1,100.

Second st, 240 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,600.

Bismarck court, 240 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $700.

Nora av, 225 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $450.

Polk st, bet Rockwell st and Campbell av, n f, Lot 7, dated March 18; consideration, $700.

Hamilton av, s of and near Ellen st, e f, Lot 6, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $625.

Lots 1 and 2 of Lot 48, in Sub-block 5 of Block 5, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 17; consideration, $2,200.

Archer av, n e of and near Lock st, n w f, 22 8-10x100 ft, dated March 14; consideration, $1,300.

A st, w of and near Tucker st, n f, Lot 3, dated March 11; consideration, $650.

Milwaukee av, near Indiana st, s w f, 21½ ft, dated March 11; consideration, $5,500.

Second st, e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated March 3; consideration, $1,700.

Butterfield st, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 15; consideration, $700.

Lots 36 and 37, in Crane's Block 2, United States Bank Addition, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $700.

Monroe st, near Kedzie av, s f, 40x103 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $2,570.

McGregor st, bet Buddan st and Stewart av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $1,900.

Lot 14, in Block 5 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 6, 1872; consideration, $600.

West Washington st, bet Peoria and Green sts, n f, Lot 3 and e 14 ft of Lot 4, dated March 12; consideration, $10,000.

West Chicago av, s w corner of Snell st, n f, Lot 1, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,500.

"A" st, w of and near Tucker st, n f, Lot 2, dated March 11; consideration, $650.

Bushnell st, between Buddan st and Stewart av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,115.

Same as the above, dated March 15; consideration, $1,100.

West Monroe st, between Wood and Paulina sts, n f, Lot 13, dated Oct. 29, 1872; consideration, $3,375.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Block 2, Ravenswood, dated March 7; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Thirty-ninth st, n f, 45x115 ft, with buildings, in Block 5, Cleaverville, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $7,500.

30 ft of Lot 4, in Block 1, of Saltonstall & Russell's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,950.

Lot 68, in Larned & Plumb's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 8; consideration, $500.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 8, of Phares e ½ of s w ¼ of Sec 12, 38, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $680.

North 50 ft of Lot 17, in Johnstons s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 4 to 6, in Block 2 of McChesney's Subdivision, in n w ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $900.

Lot 7, in Block 5 of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 17; consideration, $800.

Lot 16, in Block 5, same, dated July 17, 1872; consideration, $700.

Lot 31, in Fields' Subdivision, in n w ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, EVENING, March 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,319	3,833	6,315	1,583
Wheat, bu	35,580	4,280	13,692	4,321
Corn, bu	70,600	21,240	24,216	14,903
Oats, bu	43,510	9,500	21,671	1,141
Rye, bu	1,704	385	......	......
Barley, bu	12,700	2,590	14,390	9,536
Grass seed, lbs	91,350	159,982	206,673	122,700
Flax seed, lbs	7,000	......	23,490	......
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	33,680	45,067	16,400
Cured meats, lbs	132,830	47,420	1944,750	360,530
Beef, brls	60	......	46	60
Pork, brls	46	524	557	316
Lard, lbs	91,500	169,570	26,275	260,803
Tallow, lbs	47,820	33,895	58,200	......
Butter, lbs	41,253	41,045	......	8,080
Dressed hogs, No	100	504	36	229
Live hogs, No	8,377	6,314	5,818	5,908
Cattle, No	3,086	4,270	2,288	2,038
Sheep, No	273	1,685	......	1,524
Hides, lbs	37,650	88,230	45,740	84,269
Highwines, brls	200	318	231	246
Wool, lbs	74,099	10,346	10,660	6,620
Potatoes, bu	5,283	3,640	......	......
Lumber, M feet	619	1,200	1,462	712
Shingles, M	1,580	825	1,149	1,063
Lath, M	240	6	56	48
Salt, brls	280	......	1,020	1,694

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,544 bu wheat; 6,000 bu corn; 651 bu oats; 2,055 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 72 cars wheat; 136 cars corn; 9 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total, 234 cars, or 91,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again weak to-day, though grain was moderately active, for the season. Receipts were not large, but our stocks are so heavy that about all the capital available for the purpose is locked up in carrying; and country operators are sending orders to sell for future delivery, which has much the same effect upon the market as more liberal receipts would have. The weather is fine, and promises to give a good planting time, which is auspicious of bountiful crops.

It has been said that it is scarcely possible for us to have a bounteous harvest this year (or, if this year, then not next), because past experience shows that there are never more than three good crops in succession, and we have had them. But, even if this is a rule to which there is no exception, it must be remembered that the rule only applies to particular localities, and that the cultivation of the cereals is carried on over such a wide area of territory that it is next to impossible for all to fail at once. And every year widens this area of cultivation, lessening the chances of a failure in the world's food supply, though not the possibility of failure in any particular section. The crops of California are already so abundant that it seems as if the farmers there had learned how to turn their fields up on edge, and plant both sides; and indeed the supply from that region is so great in the European markets as to make a serious difference in the prices of what we have heretofore been accustomed to call "Western" produce. It is probable that this fact alone will ere long cause a revolution in our farm industries, by making it necessary to raise stock much more largely than now, and export much less grain.

There was a good business doing in the grocery market, at substantially yesterday's prices, there being no quotable change in the value of any article in the list. Coffees were weak, and had something of a downward tendency; but aside from this the feeling evinced was one of firmness. Pepper and nutmegs are speculatively active in New York, and have recently advanced, but here no change has as yet taken place. Syrups and saleratus are strong. Teas were more quiet. The dry goods market presented no new features of special interest. The demand continues steadily good, and all staple and seasonable fabrics were held with undiminished firmness. In the canned goods market fair activity was noticeable, interior dealers as well as local retailers ordering freely at the quoted prices. Corn, succotash, tomatoes, and oysters are upward in their tendency. Butter was without quotable change, though low grades were decidedly weak, and must further decline. Choice qualities are still in light supply and command very full prices. No change took place in the cheese market. The demand is fair for the season, and dealers are realizing full prices for anything that is merchantable. Coal was quiet at former quotations. The dried fruit market presented no new features. Domestics remain quiet and easy, while foreign assortments are in good request, and are strong. Fish were unchanged. Hay was dull at the decline noted yesterday. Hides were fairly active and firmer. No change was reported in the leather, pig iron, and rag markets. Oils were in good request, with no change in prices, save for turpentine, which was again lower.

Trade at the lumber-yards continues moderately active, the quoted prices being generally adhered to. The demand for building materials is gradually increasing. Common brick is quite firm at $10.00 per m. Prices for Milwaukee and Racine pressed brick are reduced. Otherwise there was no change in quotations. The market for metals, iron, nails, etc. were fairly active and firm. Wool, hops, and broomcorn were unchanged; the former remains dull and unsettled, while trade in hops and broomcorn is restricted to the urgent needs of brewers and manufacturers. Hops are a shade easier, but without quotable change. Furs are coming in with more freedom, and a fair spring trade is anticipated. Muskrat and lynx have advanced, owing to the advance at the recent sales in London, while raccoon and skunk are lower. Seeds were in liberal supply and moderate request. Prices were weak, at $2.65@3.25 for timothy, and $4.70@5.00 for clover. Other seeds were steady. Potatoes continue to arrive freely, and meet with a moderate inquiry at reduced prices. Green fruits were unchanged. Eggs were plenty and weak at 17@18c. Poultry was in request. Choice stocks bring full prices, but ordinary is a trifle easier. We note a decline in coarse and fine salt, now quoted at $2.25. Other grades are unchanged.

Lake freights were rather more active, and steady at the rate ruling for several days past, though the market has been alternately quoted up or down, as the quotation was made by the shippers or the vessel-owners. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 13c by sail, and wheat to do was nominal at 14c. Wheat was taken at 13c from Milwaukee to Buffalo. Through freights are 55c per 100 lbs to New York, and 60c to Boston. A total of four charters was reported from this city, which will take out 84,000 bu corn.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 87c per gallon. The market closed strong at 87c, in sympathy with the latest New York advices.

Provisions were less active, and irregular. Mess Pork was weak and declined 25c per brl, though it was reported strong in New York, and offerings here were not excessive. But it was evident that the speculative movement noted for a few days past had exhausted itself for awhile. The parties who had confidence in the article loaded themselves up with all they care to carry, and there are almost no buyers for the few lots left on the market. Prices were helped down by a reported decline in live hogs at the Stock Yards; but that fact had no effect on lard, which was 5c per 100 lbs higher in the early part of the session, under a fair demand and light offerings; but receded to yesterday's figures at the close. Meats were quiet, and a shade easier, shoulders being ⅛c off. Sweet pickled hams were stronger. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.37½@14.40; do seller April, $14.50@14.55; do seller May, $14.75@14.80; do seller June, $14.95@15.00; do seller July, $15.25@15.30; prime mess, $13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.80@7.85; do seller April, $7.85@7.90; do seller May, $8.05@8.07½. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10c for 20-lbs; 10½@10⅝c for 18-lbs; 11@11¼c for 17-lbs; 11¾@12c for 16-lbs; 12@12¼c for 15-lbs; and 12½@12¾c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5c for shoulders; 6⅞@7c for long clear; 7¼@7⅜c for short ribs; and 7⅜@7½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5¼c. English meats, 7⅛@7¼c for Cumberlands; 7⅛@7⅜c for short ribs; 7⅜@7½c for short clear; 12½@13¼c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6⅝c for shoulders, 8½c for clear ribs, 8¾c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller April at $14.60; 1,500 brls do at $14.50; 100 brls do seller May at $15.00; 1,000 brls do at $14.90; 1,250 brls do seller June at $15.00; 250 tcs lard at $8.90; 500 tcs do seller May at $8.10; 500 tcs do at $8.05; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (17 lbs) at 11¼c; 65 brls beef hams at $29.50; 100,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 8½c packed.

Flour was dull and easier, though quoted stronger in New York. The continued weakness in wheat caused many holders of flour to be willing to concede to the extent of 12½c per brl in the early part of the season; but they generally demanded previous prices after the receipt of Eastern advices. The buying was principally done by local dealers. Bran was scarce and higher. Sales were reported of 40 brls white winter extras at $9.80; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Gold Medal) at $6.40; 25 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.40; 25 brls rye on private terms; 100 brls corn meal at $2.10. Total, 890 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Bran	11.00	@11.50
Middlings	11.00	@15.00

Wheat was rather more active than yesterday, but 1@1½c lower, and weak during the great part of the session. Liverpool was early reported lower, especially on California varieties, which are in very large supply, and arriving in great volume. This caused a further break here, holders becomipg quite weak. The short interest took advantage of the situation to fill in freely, and again put out fresh lines at every little rise due to their liberal purchases. Receipts are not large, and many operators are wondering that they do not increase in volume, as all agree that there is plenty behind us waiting to come in, and country holders would seem to have much less hope of an advance than they usually manifest. Seller April opened at $1.20, declined to $1.19⅝, advanced to $1.19⅞, fell to $1.19, and closed firmer at $1.19⅝. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.18⅝@1.19½c, closing at $1.19. Strictly fresh receipts commanded a premium of ¾c over regular. Seller May sold at $1.23@1.24, closing at $1.23⅝. No. 1 spring was more plenty, and 3c lower, at $1.25. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.06½ for regular, and $1.08½ for fresh receipts. Rejected do was quiet at 91@92c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 2,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.20; 1,200 bu do at $1.19⅝; 2,400 bu do at $1.19½; 2,400 bu do at $1.19⅜; 25,800 bu do at $1.19; 10,000 bu do at $1.18⅞; 25,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08½; 6,400 bu do at $1.08¼; 1,600 bu do (fresh) at $1.08; 7,400 bu do at $1.06½; 1,200 bu do at $1.06¼; 400 bu rejected spring at 92c; 1,200 bu do at 91½c; 1,600 bu do at 91c. Total, 93,800 bu.

Corn was much less active, and again ⅛@¼c lower, though the offerings were far from being as liberal as yesterday, and the receipts were not heavy. But there was only a very light demand. As we noted yesterday, the offerings from the country for delivery on summer options caused the capitalists to withdraw, and with them went the demand for cash corn to carry against the options sold to speculative longs. When cash offerings became a drug, there was no one who wanted to buy for future, and thus the demand was left to the short interest, a few of whom filled in on all classes of options. There was no inquiry for shipment, except for a few small parcels of rejected, as the parties who took hold a few days ago to load vessels now are all filled up, and others hold back, there being a wide-spread impression that lake freights will decline materially after the departure of the first fleet, if not earlier. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 31⅛@31⅜c, and strictly fresh receipts at 32½@33c. Seller April sold at 31⅜@31½c; seller May at 35⅛@35⅜c; seller June at 37@37⅛, and seller July at 38⅛c, all closing with the inside sparingly bid. Cash sales were reported of 56,000 bu No. 2, gilt-edged receipts, at 33c; 4,400 bu do at 32⅞c; 5,800 bu do at 32⅝c; 8,800 bu do at 32½c; 25,000 bu regular at 31⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 31¼c; 6,000 bu rejected at 28c; 400 bu shelled at 32¼c, on track. Total, 61,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active, but again weak, declining ⅛@¼c per bu under liberal offerings by parties who wanted to force a decline, and offered lots so large that they were not likely to be accepted. Hence the market weakened, in spite of a reported good demand in New York. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 26@26⅛c; strictly fresh receipts do at 26¼@26⅜c, according to date; seller April at 26¼@26⅛c; seller May at 29⅛@29⅛c; and seller June at 30⅛@30⅝c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 26⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 26½c; 600 bu do at 26⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 26½c; 5,000 bu do at 26c; 600 bu do rejected at 23½c; 1,200 bu by sample (mixed) at 29c. Total, 20,400 bu.

Rye was dull and nominally easier at 64c for regular No. 2; 65c for fresh receipts of do; and 65½c for seller April. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 66c.

Barley was less active but strong, advancing 2@3c per bu, being scarce here (in offerings) while reported stronger in New York. The market for No. 2 regular, or seller April, ranged from 72@74c, principally at 73c, which was the closing figure. No. 3 was also firm at 59@60c in North Side houses, and rejected was dull. Car lots in preferred houses were salable at 2c premium on the above quotations. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (Central), at 75c; 400 bu do (City), at 74c; 5,000 bu do at 73c; 2,000 bu No. 3 (Central, City, and A., D. & Co.), at 62c; 800 bu do (Central), at 61½c; 400 bu do (N. S.), at 60c; 400 bu do (N. S.), at 59c; 400 bu rejected at 40c; 3,200 bu do at 38c; 400 bu do at 37c; 400 bu by sample at 75c; 400 bu do at 45c, both on track; 400 bu do at 50c, delivered. Total, 15,000 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	March 15, 1873.	March 8, 1873.	March 16, 1872.
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,230
No. 2 amber	....	317	....
No. 1 red	....	392	200
No. 2 red	....	....	1,850
No. 3 winter	....	....	4,600
No. 1 spring	7,621	7,913	22,706
No. 2 spring	1,685,949	1,640,522	1,395,519
No. 3 spring	583,283	538,670	69,720
No. 1 hard spring	2,045	2,333	7,475
No. 2 hard spring	55,677	36,504	37,557
Rejected spring	77,846	76,437	28,805
No grade spring	39	39	1,269
Total	2,412,460	2,303,687	1,570,351
CORN.			
Yellow	49,078	48,390	43,182
No. 1	177,240	148,427	77,397
No. 2	5,259,958	5,102,173	5,077,710
Rejected	424,062	441,677	119,427
No 2 kiln dried	....	3,533	....
Kiln dried	3,533	....	....
No grade	361	361	1,839
New No. 2	....	....	....
Total	5,914,232	5,744,561	5,319,555
OATS.			
No. 1	2,617	2,617	8,846
No. 2	1,638,845	1,544,512	915,490
Rejected	59,219	62,120	69,510
No grade	....	543	1,116
Total	1,700,681	1,609,792	994,962
RYE.			
No. 1	5,574	5,936	54,261
No. 2	295,724	291,778	226,707
Rejected	3,143	2,585	7,544
Total	304,441	300,299	288,512
BARLEY.			
No. 2	227,598	239,847	409,923
No. 3	73,119	73,149	61,601
Rejected	41,459	35,952	7,556
Total	342,176	348,948	478,880

Total, 10,307,287 bu; besides 322,061 bu corn afloat. This gives an increase during the past week of 108,773 bu wheat; 169,671 bu corn; 90,889 bu oats; 4,142 bu rye, and a decrease of 6,772 bu barley. Total increase, 366,703 bu.

PRODUCE ITEMS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending March 11, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese lbs.
Liverpool	906	1,344	1,227,500	6,801,413	359,901
London	1,736	786	138,099	688,651	251,430
Glasgow	394	78	930,000	1,987,487	7,500
Havre			18,088	981,653	
Hamburg	50	100	673,011	468,870	
Bremen	100	50	95,676	537,770	
Rotterdam	52	101	428,593	582,917	
Stettin		25	2,548,499	1,333,717	
Coningsburg			178,308	192,123	
Dantzic			32,273	46,832	
West Indies	2,661	269	374,867	116,417	15,325
B. N. Col.	25	98	7,500		
B. Guiana	105	83	12,800	1,611	
Brazil	10	16	28,867		
Peru	35	81	627,837	2,140	5,474
Venezuela	5	2	62,555	6,999	
New Grenada	3	13	4,150	635	
China		46			
Total	3,990	3,036	7,373,855	13,739,434	639,630
Previous week	4,442	2,306	6,611,611	14,873,888	518,610
Week Feb. 25	2,696	2,055	5,338,872	14,468,523	411,774
Feb. 18, 1873	2,660	3,324	6,037,304	14,843,161	1370220
Feb. 11, 1873	3,918	2,478	3,691,838	11,788,789	786,611
Week Feb. 4	5,150	4,043	5,617,156	10,319,701	662,917
Week March 12, 1872	3,268	2,850	5,584,361	8,102,906	121,539

And butter, 97,735 lbs; stearine, 119,312 lbs; grease, 139,550 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to March 11, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	60,370	58,953	57,525	29,817
Beef, brls, tcs	45,405	84,237		30,096
Lard, lbs	84,851,864	77,341,765	33,694,573	12,102,719
Bacon, lbs	151,268,898	102,790,347	29,990,496	17,390,223
Butter, lbs	1,495,744	1,878,964	1,165,808	479,055
Cheese, lbs	11,495,383	7,118,495	12,350,013	6,705,246
Tallow, lbs	17,999,090	21,778,950	7,676,083	16,623,521

The exports of the hog product from the principal exporting ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to March 11, 1873, from New York, and to March 8, 1873, from other ports, compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1871, to March 8, 1872, give the following results. The number of barrels of pork is included, reckoned in 1872-3 at 200 lbs to the barrel:

	1872-3. Nov. 1 to March 11.	1871-2. Nov. 1 to March 1.
Meats, lbs	202,980,173	122,979,280
Lard, lbs	102,928,346	79,397,244
Total	305,908,519	202,376,524

The exports from New Orleans and Portland are not included, which will make the aggregate about 315,000,000 to 320,000,000 lbs from the six ports. The exports from four ports, including pork, bacon, and lard, were 26,603,830 lbs for the week, including 8,517,249 lbs lard, 1,511,800 lbs pork, and 16,574,781 lbs bacon.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The export trade in wheat continues uninterrupted, yet the great pressure is over, and the volume of shipments to the United Kingdom is steadily lessening. Our grain-fleet now numbers about 270 vessels, exclusive of some fifteen cargoes sent direct from Portland, Oregon. The British ship Patrician, which sailed hence for Queenstown, Feb. 27, in company with the Young America and La Escocesa, was totally lost off the Heads the same afternoon, having struck on a sunken bank, immediately after discharging her pilot. Business in wheat for the week under review has been light, and prices steadily declining, under the influence of lessened Liverpool quotations. The offerings, however, have been comparatively meagre, and, by reason of a fair milling requirement, concessions have not been material, and it now seems probable that prices have touched bottom, and that from this time on until the close of the season, rates will harden, being strengthened by a good local milling demand, to supply the trade in flour, which has of late been augmented by an increased China demand for superfine, and liberal shipments of extra to Central American marts, with some prospect of an increased Eastern demand for our best silk-dressed flour, of which shipments are now making to New York via Panama steamer, and of which the Mohongo on her last trip carried 1,800 barrels.

The *American Grocer* says:

The growing of sugar in Australia promises to become an important industry there, and it is possible that this may ere long become an important source of sugar supply to the world. Large shipments have recently been made to the Southern colonies. The industry is the all-absorbing theme at Victoria and other places, and small mills are likely to spring into existence rapidly. The weather has been very propitious for growing and gathering of the cane, and all crops promise an abundant yield. The lack of mills for grinding the cane is the only drawback at the present time, the demand for such machinery having unexpectedly exceeded the supply, and the rapid growth of the industry having astonished even the most sanguine.

A Washington dispatch says:

It appears from the synopsis of the forthcoming monthly report, made by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, that the number and tonnage of vessels which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1872 and 1871, were as follows:

	Entered No.	Entered Tons.	Cleared No.	Cleared Tons.
American vessels, 1872	11,002	3,741,937	10,928	3,696,879
Foreign vessels, 1872	18,874	7,233,004	18,863	7,182,176
American vessels, 1871	10,877	3,778,818	10,394	3,833,312
Foreign vessels, 1871	19,339	6,615,198	19,451	6,628,066

In addition to the usual monthly summaries, this report contains statistics of the immigration into the United States during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1872. Total number of passengers arrived during the quarter, 143,929, of whom 83,790 were males and 60,139 females. Of these 20,103 were citizens of the United States returning from abroad, and 3,043 passengers not intending to reside in the United States; leaving the net immigration, 120,783, or 68,576 males and 52,207 females. Of the total number of immigrants, 29,274 were under 15 years of age; 15 and under 40 years, 72,494; 40 and upward, 19,015. Number of deaths on the voyage, 122. This report also contains valuable statements showing the values of the total imports from, and of the total exports to the various foreign countries for each of the thirteen fiscal years from 1860 to 1872; imports and exports of specie and bullion during the same period; value of the foreign trade of Great Britain from 1854 to 1872, inclusive, and other interesting information on the commercial affairs of foreign lands.

The same report states that the foreign trade of the United States during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1872 and 1871, was as follows:

		Imports.	Domestic ex'pts. (specie value.)	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	1872	$520,994,393	$313,568,056	$12,441,602
Specie and bul'n	1872	16,354,098	77,749,917	5,392,402
Merchandise	1871	448,852,317	321,340,312	11,190,389
Specie and bul'n	1871	14,793,706	56,876,995	10,920,527

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ½c lower. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.18⅝@1.18⅝ cash or seller the month, and sold at $1.19⅛@1.19⅜ seller April, closing at the inside; also at $1.23⅛@1.23¼ seller May. Corn was in moderate demand at 31⅛@31⅜c cash or seller the month, and 31⅜@31½c seller April. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and firmer, owing to an advance in highwines, now quoted at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The leading features of this market for the past week are the same as for the several weeks preceding. The order trade is fair and mostly for the higher grades. Stocks are very large, but are not accumulating. Prices rule steady as given below: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—Under this head, there are no features to note that have not already been mentioned in previous reports. A steady, fair movement is witnessed in grain bags, at very full prices, while other goods in the list rule quiet and easy. Stocks are ample and orders are promptly filled: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 23@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—Choice varieties are in demand among local dealers, but common to medium grades are rather slow of sale. Prices range as follows: Navies at $2.40@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand. Common brick is firm at $10.00 per m. Milwaukee and Racine pressed brick are lower. Other materials are unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 perbrl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.00@10.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—Since our last weekly review, prices of common to fair grades of butter have worked steadily downward, and the tendency is still in the same direction. Receipts continue to increase, but the increase is mostly in the poorer sorts, the supply of choice dairy continuing to fall considerably below the current consumptive demand. Shippers have operated somewhat more freely at the lower prices prevalent, but the principal inquiry has come from local customers. A further depreciation in values is generally looked for, and there does not seem to be a disposition to buy beyond meeting immediate necessities. We quote: Common to choice roll, 22@26c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@33c; medium to good, 24@26c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The volume of business transacted in this department shows a satisfactory increase, as compared with preceding weeks, and a further hardening of prices for several articles in the list is noted. Corn, succotash, and 2lb tomatoes are becoming scarce, and must soon advance. Oysters and lobsters are also very firm, and in the former there is a strong probability of an advance. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.00
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.70@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall, kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall, kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—At the advance of ½c noted last week the market has ruled steady and firm. There is no particular activity in the demand, but the volume of business is quite as large as in former seasons at a corresponding period, and, as stocks generally are much reduced, holders are confident and firm. The following quotations are adhered to: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Prices range the same as for a month past, nor is any material change looked for until the opening of navigation. Orders, which are generally small, are being filled at the annexed quotations: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet and unchanged, excepting a farther advance in flour staves, which are now quoted at $9.00@11.00. Prices range as follows: Pork barrels $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3. more than rough; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand for goods coming under this head continues fair at prices not varying materially from those current a fortnight ago. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.75	@	1.80
Acid, oxalic, lb	33	@	25
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	60	@	65
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, lb	1.35	@	1.40
Borax, ref., lb	36	@	38
Blue-vitroil, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	40	@	45
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	55	@	60
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	8.00	@	8.50
Lye, cope, case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb		@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.30	@	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's		@	6.20
Potassa, chlor., lb	60	@	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.80	@	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.75	@	2.00
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	13	@	
Sulphur, lb	5	@	

EGGS—The receipts were large and prices have again declined. Eggs are now quotable weak at 17@18c. The demand is fair. We note sales of 1,500 doz at 18c; 650 doz at 17c.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers are in the usual demand and firm. The arrivals are not large, but ample. We again quote: Prime live geese at 64@67 from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers good grades, 45@62; common do, 25@40; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Values have not been subjected to any decided fluctuations since our last weekly review. The demand continues uninterruptedly good and firmness still pervades the market, both for lake and salt water fish. Whitefish are daily becoming more scarce, and at the present rate of consumption, stocks will soon be entirely exhausted. Cod are coming forward a little more freely, but are not yet in full supply. Other descriptions are in fair stock. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $5.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—During the past week a materially firmer feeling has been developed in the market for foreign fruits, and in some descriptions a sharp advance is noted. Prunes and currants are ½c higher, while figs are up fully 1c. An advance is also noted in raisins, present quotations being $2.50@2.60. For domestics there has not been much inquiry, and there is a lack of firmness in nearly all descriptions. Nuts are in fair request at full prices. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

FURS—Advices from the London sales for this month give a decline in mink, cross fox, skunk, and raccoon, and a firmer feeling in regard to choice Northern otter, lynx, and muskrat. Prices for mink are unchanged, as the decline abroad does not materially effect this fur, it being mostly used in this country. Muskrat are about 2c higher. Other furs are without quotable change. The receipts are improving. We now quote: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.30; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.50; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.25; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@2.50; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$3.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 50@75c; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; winter, do, 15@19c; spring do 22c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@50c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ℔ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a fair country demand for apples at $3.25 for car lots; the average city trade exists. Sales range from $2.50@4.00, the latter price for choice fruit. Other fruits were in moderate request at the prices quoted, as follows: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; lemons at $6.50@7.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—Prices of groceries have been more than usually steady during the past week, there having been no very pronounced change in any article in the list. The pleasant, spring-like weather prevalent has witnessed a satisfactorily active movement both in staple and side goods, and, if we except coffees, for which the market has been unequivocally weak, firmness has prevailed in all departments. Sugars, syrups, saleratus, and spices are strong, with something of an upward tendency. Pepper and nutmegs, being subjects of a speculative movement, have advanced at the East, but are unchanged here. The New York *Mercantile Journal* says of the coffee market: "The market is inactive and prices are easy, with a downward tendency. The shipments of Rio to the United States are said to be large, and have an unfavorable effect on the home markets. The stock of Rio in first hands at the principal ports, at the latest dates, reached 81,450 bags, as compared with 60,620 bags last week, and 74,101 bags a fortnight since. The present stock is distributed as follows, viz.: New York, 29,537 bags; Baltimore, 31,946; Galveston, 2,000; New Orleans, 16,467; Savannah, 1,500." We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@31c; O.G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@21c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅝@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11⅞@11½c; do No. 2, 11⅝@11½c; B, 11½@11⅝c; extra C, 11½@11⅝c; C, No. 2, 10⅞@11c; yellow C, 10½@10⅞c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 8⅞@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9½@9⅝c; common, 8½@8⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The hay trade has been dull, with prices weak and lower. With the exception of a light local inquiry, there has been no considerable demand, and, under increasing stocks, prices have eased off 50c per ton on all descriptions. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Under a light supply and a somewhat improved inquiry, a firmer feeling has prevailed in this market, and at the close buyers are paying a ½c advance, or 10½c for heavy, and 11½c for light. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were without essential change. The demand is still confined to the wants of local and country brewers, who are purchasing only for immediate consumption. Prices are being shaded to some extent by a few dealers, but others are quite confident that choice hops will command full precent prices, as they are not abundant. We repeat: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Choice comb is salable, but other grades are slow. The offerings are very light. We quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair business in this department, the prices given being generally adhered to, as follows:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Engagements were: From Chicago to Buffalo—Schrs John Miner, James Garrett, Hattie Wells, and M. I. Wilcox, for corn at 13c. The Turner and two other vessels were taken for wheat, from Milwaukee to Buffalo, at 13c.

LEATHER—The condition of the leather market remains without essential change. There is still an absence of anything resembling activity in the demand, but dealers anticipate an increased movement next month, and, under the present reduced condition of stocks, there is no disposition to stimulate trade at the sacrifice of prices. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was a fair amount of trading at the yards to-day. The market is firm for everything except common building lumber, which is rather weak, but without quotable change. We repeat:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade in this department continues active, orders from both the local and country trade being frequent and liberal. All articles in the list are held firmly at quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Are in active demand, and firm at $5.50 rates, with 12½c off for 100 keg lots. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—There was more inquiry for these goods, at the following range of prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 17½@ 18
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15½@ 16½
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Carbon and turpentine have been unsettled and weak, the latter suffering a reduction of 3@4c. Otherwise the market has exhibited a firm tone. Trade has further improved, and is now reported good for the season. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75@76c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A more liberal inquiry existed for this class of goods, and prices are generally firm. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG-IRON—Remains strong at the subjoined prices:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in moderate request. Choice stock brought full prices, but ordinary chickens and turkeys are a trifle lower. We note sales of 300 lbs turkeys at 13c; 650 lbs do at 12½c; 150 lbs at 11c; 14 doz chickens at $4.00; 30 doz do at $3.50; 40 doz do at $3.00; 15 doz at $2.75.

POTATOES—The receipts continue large, and prices are weak and tending lower. Choice peachblows sold at 60c, and good at 57@57½c. The demand is moderate. We note sales of 1 car choice peachblows at 60c; 1 car do good at 57½c; 3 cars do at 57c, all on track.

RAGS AND METALS—The supply continues to increase, and prices are working easier, but as yet no quotable decline has taken place. We repeat our list as follows: Mixed cotton rags, 3½@3⅝c; country do, 3@3½c; mixed wool do, 1½@1½c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, &c., 1½c; stove plate, 1½c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1½@1½c.

SALT—We note a reduction in coarse and fine salt; now quoted at $2.25. The demand is improving. We now quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—More quiet and unchanged. We quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x14	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅜ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were in large supply and moderate request. Prices were without quotable change though weak. Timothy sold at $2.65@3.25, with $3.10@3.15 the market for prime. Clover ranged from $4.70@5.00; mammoth at $5.75@5.85; Hungarian was steady at 90c for choice; millet quotable at 60@70c. We note sales of 50 bags choice timothy at $3.25; 90 bags do at $3.20; 74 bags prime at $3.15; 140 bags do at $3.10; 8 bags at $3.06; 60 bags at $3.00; 27 bags at $2.95; 80 bags fair at $2.90; 30 bags at $2.85; 25 bags at $2.75; 46 bags common at $2.65; 15 bags choice clover at $5.00; 43 bags at $4.75; 73 bags at $4.70; 5 bags mammoth at $5.85; 125 bags do at $5.75; 150 bags choice Hungarian at 90c.

TEAS—The market is more quiet and easier, especially for low grades, in some of which, it will be seen, there is a slight advance. We now quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair request, with little or no change in prices. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is still weak and tending lower. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is still very dull. Occasionally sales of small lots of fine wools are made to manufacturers, but the general condition of the trade has not improved. Prices are very irregular, but range about as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	51@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are in urgent demand. Following are the rates current:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bollaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Detroit	.22½	.45	22½	27½
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Cincinnati, Columbus	.25	.50	25	....
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va	.69	1.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C	.85	1.59	....	....
Charleston, S. C	.85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

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BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,

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$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. A 1 names on all contracts negotiated. We refer to the leading Stock Houses in New York. Experience shows that these contracts are the safest mode of speculation. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular."

CITY REA[L ESTATE]

FOR SALE—BY J. F. N... Canal-st. RESIDENC[ES]
MICHIGAN-AV.—7 choice ... and Twenty-eighth-st...
INDIANA-AV.—6 brick ... ty-fourth and Twenty... $16,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—2 brick fr... $14,000 and $16,000; a... 180 lots corner Twenty...
BURNSIDE-ST.—2-story ... north of Twenty-ninth...
BUTTERFIELD-ST.—2-sto... ft. north of Twenty-n...
WEST MONROE-ST.—2 ... Paulina and Wood-sts...
WEST MONROE-ST.—2 b... etc., near Monroe-st...
SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—6...
SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—... Monroe-st.
MARSHFIELD-ST.—2-sto...
SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—F... lot; $7,000.
WEST JACKSON-ST.—Pr... Lincoln-st., $4,800.
WEST TYLER-ST.—2 fr... near Centre-av., $5,...
CENTRE-AV.—2 frame h... $7,000 and $8,000.
PARK-AV.—2 frame house... and $7,000.
PARK-AV.—4 octagon fro... at $13,500 each.
WASHINGTON-AV.—5 fr... av. and Leavitt-st., a...
WALNUT-ST.—Frame ho... st., 35x125, $4,500.
FULTON-ST.—3 frame ho... vitt-sts., $4,500 to $...
UNIMP[ROVED]
INDIANA-AV.—Southwest ... 175 feet.
BRYANT-AV.—Near Vinc... cation.
ASHLAND-AV.—Between ... st., 4 lots, 25x125, $1,8...
ASHLAND-AV.—South of...
HENRY-ST.—Just east of ... $1,000.
WARREN-AV.—Between ... feet.
PARK-AV.—Between Rob... $140.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & ... Clark-st., northwest co... and 3:
NORTH SIDE IMP[ROVED]
One swell front brick hou... east of Clark-st.
Two 2-story and baseme... State.
One marble front, Fullert...
14-room brick house and c...
Three frame houses, barn... cash.
Two-story and brick basem...
Three 2-story houses, and l...
Cottage and lot one block ...
Basement cottage 10 ro... $2,800.
Four business houses, Clar...
UNIMPROVED NORT[H]
136 beautiful grove lots 2 ... Park; $550 to $1,250; one-fou...
75 lots west of Lincoln Par...
Lots on North Dearborn-st...
Lots on North LaSalle-st.; ...
Lots on North Clark-st.; ...
Lots on Lincoln-av. at $35...
100x174, in Wright's Grove, ...
Lots on Fullerton-av., near...
Lots on all streets in North ...
Four dwellings to exchange...
North Side our specialty.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY ... tate Agent, 89 Clark-st.; ...
Fine stone-front dwelling, ... first-st., first-class in every ... long time if desired.
Two-story frame, Michigan-... with lot, partly on time, $8,50...
Cottage, Wabash-av., near ...
Lot, Wabash-av., near Thi... gain if taken at once.
60 feet, Wentworth-av., ne... foot, all cash.
Lot on Twenty-fifth-st., onl...

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ... streets: State, Burnside, ... baldi, Hanover, Butler, Wall... ray, and Halsted; also on Wen... and Stewart-avs.; also on ... Twenty-sixth, Twenty-sevent... leon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thi... Thirty-second, Thirty-third, ... Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, an... perfect. Warranty deeds. A... 5 years' time, 6 per cent inter... Apply to owner, ALBERT CR...

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRO... gan-av., near Twenty-fifth... $16,000.
Brick house, Calumet-av., n...
Prairie-av., corner Forty-fir... ft lot.
Lot on Twenty-sixth-st., $1,...
Lots northwest Milwaukee-av... $400.
40 acres adjoining South Lyn... well located to retail.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND ... st., near Twenty-ninth, $... Houses and lots west of Lin... st., 2 blocks from cars; cheap... W. J...

FOR SALE—99 FEET, CO... and Thirty-seventh-st., so... 18 lots fronting Boulevard, ... 10 well selected lots in Bick... Choice lots at Washington ... Will be sold in parcels or ot... less than their market val... PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Bui...

FOR SALE—HOUSES A... av., marble-front, very ... barn; will be sold on easy ter... Indiana-av., marble-front, ... $19,000.
60 Rhodes-av., marble-fr... nace, etc. $8,500.
Michigan-av., large bri... $30,000.
Prairie-av., No. 1620, brick... Thirtieth-st., No. 228, betw... avs., two-story frame, bric... provements, marble man... $80,000, on very easy terms.
We have a large list of des... property, to which attention ... FRED. L. FAKE...

FOR SALE—BY BROW... choice acre property of ... situated west and northwest... limits. P. A. BROWN & D... st., Rooms 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—AT A BAR... desirable houses in t... brick, with all modern im... carriage house attached. ... ty-ninth-st. Apply at the ho... p. m., or at office, 4 Wabash-...

FOR SALE—AT A GREA... to suit, lots on Western-... lor, and Campbell-av. Inqu... on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—O... exchange for good city ... 59 Union Park-place, consis... house, containing 9 rooms, ... modern improvements, wit... good barn. W. D. KER... ington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 TO ... in this city, less than ... take you to them in 20 mi... next 30 days, the very best ba... old city limits. A. G. STOR... Clark and Madison-sts., Roo...

FOR SALE—HOUSES A... av., Cottage Grove, 7 ro... $500 cash, balance in monthl... venient to horse-cars and ... owner, at 125 Vincennes-av... SMITH.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM ... lots (43x125) in good loc... levard, at from $1,800 to $2,... balance in monthly paymen... suit purchaser's views on sam... & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, W... house, ten rooms, ten cl... closets, hot and cold water, f... and gas; lot 25x165 feet, to a 4... son-st. Inquire of owner, IR... Building.

FOR SALE—VERY CH... idences, on easy term... Must be sold. BARKER & ...

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-S... brick house, corner of ... Rents for $140 per month. ... O'NEILL, owner, 62 McGr...

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON ... 50 feet north of Monroe-... sold. Apply to ELIJAH ... southwest corner State and M...

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ... bash-av., just 50 feet sou... be sold for $200 per front foot... Address U 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20x80 FEET ... tween Lake and Randolph... DER & LEE, 14 Nixon Build... roe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STOR... house, 10 rooms, modern ... front, on Warren-av., near U... SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon ... Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEE... near Ohio. SNYDER ... northeast corner Monroe and ...

FOR SALE—WEST ... brick house and lot on ... tion at a price that will sell ... CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A ... cottage, situated on Th... Wallace; water on premises ... years time and monthly payme... FISHER, 149 LaSalle-st. bas...

FOR SALE — VERY M... price—Calumet-av., nea... at only $135 per foot; terms ... Dearborn-st., Room 8, Fulle...

FOR SALE—BY E. R. ... Clark-st.: A first-class ... and basement, on Michiga... with 30 feet of ground; this ... and well-finished dwellings ... offered at a decided bargain.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, ... houses for anybody—N... frame and brick basement, ... No. 1315 Indiana-av., two... cheap.
No. 1376 Indiana-av., two... $6,800.
Nos. 344 and 346 South Pa... houses, $10,000, or one for $...
110 Dearborn-st., ...

FOR SALE—TWO ACR... Block 2, of Lill & Divers... well located for immediate ... cheap if disposed of this wee...
Also Block 4 (5 acres), in ... terms.
Also lot at Lake View 100x... Town Hall. This lot is high... for a residence.
Also lots on Wrightwood ... blocks of horse-railway.

FOR SALE—A LOT, ... st., between Robey an... West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ... near Central Park. J...

FOR SALE—NORTH ... Erie and Ontario-sts., ... 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON ... east of Western-av., a... JOE, 133 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
MICHIGAN-AV.—7 choice residences between Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth-sts., at from $12,000 to $40,000.
INDIANA-AV.—6 brick and stone fronts between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth-sts.; at from $12,000 to $16,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—2 brick fronts near Twenty-sixth-st., at $14,000 and $16,000; and one fine residence with 100x180 lots corner Twenty-fifth-st.
BURNSIDE-ST.—2-story frame, 11 rooms, lot 25x110 ft, north of Twenty-ninth-st; $5,500.
BUTTERFIELD-ST.—2-story frame, 12 rooms, lot 48x100 ft, north of Twenty-ninth-st.; $5,500.
WEST MONROE-ST.—3 fine octagon fronts between Paulina and Wood-sts.
WEST MONROE-ST.—2 brick houses east of Paulina-st.
SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—6 marble fronts, Mansard roofs, etc., near Monroe-st.
SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—1 brick house, just south of Monroe-st.
MARSHFIELD-ST.—2-story brick, furnished; $8, 50.
SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—Frame housee 10 rooms, large lot; $7,000.
WEST JACKSON-ST.—Frame house, 8 rooms, east of Lincoln-st., $4,800.
WEST TYLER-ST.—2 frame houses, 10 and 11 rooms, near Centre-av., $5,500 and $6,750.
CENTRE-AV.—2 frame houses, 10 rooms; bargains at $7,000 and $8,000.
PARK-AV.—2 frame houses, one with large lot, at $4,200 and $7,000.
PARK-AV.—4 octagon fronts, 10 rooms, near Wood-st., at $13,500 each.
WASHINGTON-AV.—5 frame houses, between Ashland-av. and Leavitt-st., at $2,650 to $6,000.
WALNUT-ST.—Frame house, 10 rooms, near Oakley-st., 30x125, $4,500.
FULTON-ST.—3 frame houses, between Wood and Leavitt-sts., $4,500 to $12,000.
UNIMPROVED.
INDIANA-AV.—Southwest corner Twenty-third-st., 100x175 feet.
BRYANT-AV.—Near Vincennes-av., 35x160; choice location.
ASHLAND-AV.—Between Henry and West Fourteenth-st.; 4 lots, 25x125, $1,800.
ASHLAND-AV.—South of North-av., 4 lots, 25x125, at $1,000.
HENRY-ST.—Just east of Ashland-av., 8 lots, 25x125, at $1,000.
WARREN-AV.—Between Leavitt and Oakley, 180x124 feet.
PARK-AV.—Between Robey and Hoyne-st., 50x150, at $140.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 NORTH Clark-st., northwest corner Michigan-st., Rooms 2 and 3:
NORTH SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY.
One swell front brick house, north of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.
Two 2-story and basement brick, Indiana-st., near State.
One marble front, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln.
14-room brick house and corner lot; $5,750.
Three frame houses, barns and lot; $3,000; one-fourth cash.
Two-story and brick basement; lot 40x120; $6,000.
Three 2-story houses, and lot 25x150; $4,000.
Cottage and lot one block north of Division-st.; $1,500.
Basement cottage 10 rooms and lot, Superior-st.; $2,800.
Four business houses, Clark-st., south of Chicago-av.
UNIMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
136 beautiful grove lots 2 to 5 blocks north of Lincoln Park; $550 to $1,250; one-fourth cash.
75 lots west of Lincoln Park; $850 to $1,500.
Lots on North Dearborn-st.; $200 per foot.
Lots on North LaSalle-st.; $175 per foot.
Lots on North Clark-st. at $125 per foot.
Lots on Lincoln-av. at $36 per foot.
100x174, in Wright's Grove, $65 per foot.
Lots on Fullerton-av., near Lincoln, $60.
Lots on all streets in North Division.
Four dwellings to exchange for unimproved.
North Side our specialty.
LINN & HAWKINSON.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.:
Fine stone-front dwelling, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., first-class in every respect, very cheap, and on long time if desired.
Two-story frame, Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., with lot, partly on time, $8,500.
Cottage, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.
Lot, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at a great bargain if taken at once.
60 feet, Wentworth-av., near boulevard, only $20 per foot, all cash.
Lot on Twenty-fifth-st., only $950, on time.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., and brick barn; price, $16,000.
Brick house, Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Prairie-av., corner Forty-first-st., brick house with 50-ft lot.
Lot on Twenty-sixth-st., $1,250; very cheap.
Lots northwest Milwaukee-av., near new depot, $300 to $400.
40 acres adjoining South Lynn, all ready for subdivision; well located to retail.
HENRY L. HILL,
164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT EAST OF STATE-st., near Twenty-ninth, $3,500.
Houses and lots west of Lincoln Park, north of Centre-st., 2 blocks from cars; cheap and easy.
W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—99 FEET, CORNER OF WABASH-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., southeast front.
18 lots fronting Boulevard, at Maplewood.
10 well selected lots in Bickerdike's Addition.
Choice lots at Washington Heights.
Will be sold in parcels or otherwise, on easy terms, at less than their market value. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—1041 PRAIRIE-av., marble-front, very handsomely finished, fine barn; will be sold on easy terms.
Indiana-av., marble-front, north of Twenty-second-st. $19,000.
60 Rhodes-av., marble-front, carpets, gas fixtures, furnace, etc. $8,500.
Michigan-av., large brick, corner lot, 60 feet front. $30,000.
Prairie-av., No. 1620, brick. $10,000.
Thirtieth-st., No. 229, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story frame, brick basement; all modern improvements, marble mantels, etc.; large lot. Price $30,000, on very easy terms.
We have a large list of desirable residence and business property, to which attention is invited.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BROWN & HORTON, SOME choice acre property of 5, 10, 20, and 40-acre tracts, situated west and northwest, much of it inside the city limits. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE MOST desirable houses in the city, 2-story and basement brick, with all modern improvements. Brick barn with carriage house attached. 1303 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st. Apply at the house before 5 p. m., or at office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON LONG TIME, OR WILL exchange for good city property—The premises No. 59 Union Park-place, consisting of a good marble-front house, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements, with large lot, 60x120 feet to alley; good barn. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 TO $500, EASY TERMS. LOTS in this city, less than 3 miles from court-house. We take you to them in 20 minutes. We will give, for the next 30 days, the very best bargains to be found inside the old city limits. A. G. STORY & SON, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON STANTON-av., Cottage Grove, 7 rooms, price, $3,800, $300 to $500 cash, balance in monthly payments, if desired; convenient to horse-cars and Hyde Park train. Inquire of owner, at 125 Vincennes-av., or at 562 Wabash-av. U. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGES, WITH LARGE lots (43x125) in good locality on South Side, near Boulevard, at from $1,800 to $2,500; only $300 to $500 down, balance in monthly payments. Houses built to order to suit purchaser's views on same terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house, ten rooms, ten closets, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet, to a 40-foot alley; 406 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, SEVERAL FINE RESidences, on easy term; prices from $8,000 to $30,000. Must be sold. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, EAST FRONT, ON WABASH-av., just 50 feet south of Thirty-second-st.; will be sold for $200 per front foot, if taken within two weeks. Address U 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—30x80 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST. BEtween Lake and Randolph, corner of the alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, and lot, south front, on Warren-av., near Union Park, very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEET NORTH CLARK-ST., near Ohio. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE brick house and lot on easy terms and in good condition at a price that will sell it. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace; water on premises and convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—VERY MUCH BELOW MARKET price—Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 25x180, at only $135 per foot; terms easy. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., 89 SOUTH Clark-st.: A first-class brick residence, two-story and basement, on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., with 30 feet of ground; this is one of the most comfortable and well-finished dwellings on the South Side, and is offered at a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND GOOD ENOUGH houses for anybody!—No. 636 Wabash-av., two-story frame and brick basement, very cheap if taken at once.
No. 1315 Indiana-av., two-story and basement brick, cheap.
No. 1376 Indiana-av., two-story new frame house, only $6,800.
Nos. 344 and 346 South Park-av., two two-story frame houses, $10,000, or one for $5,000.
J. HENRY WEIL,
150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON DIVERSY-ST., IN Block 2, of Lill & Diversy's division, Section 29, 40, 14, well located for immediate subdivision. Will be sold cheap if disposed of this week.
Also Block 4 (5 acres), in same division, on reasonable terms.
Also lot at Lake View 100x200, on Halsted-st., near new Town Hall. This lot is high and dry and eligibly located for a residence.
Also lots on Wrightwood and Seminary-avs., within 3 blocks of horse-railway. PHELPS & BICHL, 126 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A LOT, 30X125, ON WASHINGTON-st., between Robey and Hoyne-sts. BALDWIN, 98 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Central Park. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH STATE-ST.—33X100, BET. Erie and Ontario-sts., east front. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., east of Western-av., at a great bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL—81 AND 83 South Clark-st.
SOUTH DIVISION—ELEGANT HOMES.
On Indiana-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Prairie-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Michigan-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Wabash-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On South Park-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Vincennes-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Calumet-av., cheap, and easy terms.
HOUSES AND LOTS.
On Forest-av.
On Twenty-second-st.
On Twenty-third-st.
On Twenty-fourth-st.
On Twenty-fifth-st.
On Twenty-sixth-st.
On Forty-first-st.
On Forty-fifth-st.
NORTH DIVISION—HOUSES AND LOTS.
On LaSalle-st.
On Dearborn-st.
On Sedgwick-st.
On Wells-st.
On Orchard-st.
On Centre-st.
We have constant inquiry for good building lots on the North Side. Pass them in.
WEST DIVISION.
We have good houses and lots
On Aberdeen-st., houses and lots.
On West Adams-st., houses and lots.
On Centre-av., houses and lots.
On Carpenter-st., houses and lots.
On Loomis-st., houses and lots.
On Leavitt-st., houses and lots.
On West Lake-st., houses and lots.
On Morgan-st., houses and lots.
On Milwaukee-av., houses and lots.
On Park-av., houses and lots.
On West Washington-st., houses and lots.
On York-st., extra inducements. Monthly payments.
On Artesian-av., houses and lots.
On Hubbard-st., houses and lots.
On Clinton-st., houses and lots.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.:
CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
106x172 feet on Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.
26 or 40 feet of the above.
25x190 feet on Monroe-st., between State and Clark.
74x190 on same, near LaSalle-st.
Also, a fine improved piece, centrally located, at $125,000; this is a great bargain.
85x125 feet on Warren-av., cornering on Oakley-st.
30x125 feet on same, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts.
House and lot on Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis; at a great bargain if taken soon.
House and lot on Third-av., near Polk-st., at $5,500; ½ down, balance in 1 and 2 years; it is cheap.
House and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at $9,000.
House and lot on Burnside-st., near Twenty-seventh, at $5,000.
Cottage and lot on same, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.
3 lots on same, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth.
5 lots on Napoleon-place, between Hanover and Butler.
2 lots on Twenty-ninth-st., corner of Butler.
3 lots on Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
1 lot on Bryant-av., near Vincennes.
F. C. VIERLING.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—10-ROOM HOUSE, BEsides bath-room and laundry, at a bargain.
$12,000—Indiana-av. 11 rooms, good barn.
$11,000—Prairie-av., 13 rooms, modern improvements.
$9,500—Calumet-av., good house, lot 30 ft front.
$10,000—Calumet-av., 14 rooms, good barn, everything in perfect order, newly finished.
$9,000—Prairie-av., 10-room brick, 2-stories and basement.
$8,000—Wabash-av., 10 rooms, lot 25x180.
$8,000—Seminary-av., 2-story and basement and mansard roof brick, with brick barn, lot 30 ft front.
$8,000—Prairie-av., 2-story and basement, 12 rooms.
$7,500—West Monroe-st., 14 rooms, brick basement, lot 35 ft front.
$6,000—Hubbard-st., new 13-room house, monthly payments; $500 cash.
$6,000—Park-av., desirable place.
$6,000—Hurlbut-st., 2-story frame, with good barn.
$5,500—Walnut-st., 12 rooms, easy terms.
$4,500—Hyde Park, 2-story and mansard roof, large lot, good barn.
FRANCIS W. COREY & CO.,
107 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL SOUTH SIDE RESIdence lots adjoining city limits, on Egan-av., and on Oakwood boulevard, between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av. This property is high and attractive, and possesses every advantage for investment or residence purposes. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at low prices, and on extremely easy terms. Title unquestionable. This tract is known as Chauncey T. Bowen's and Washington Smith's Addition, and is immediately outside and adjoining both city and fire limits. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Oakwood boulevard is 100 feet wide, and is to be completed and kept in order by the South Park Commissioners for all time, without street taxation upon the property (a very important consideration), worth at least $50 per foot to the lots facing the boulevard. On all lots unsold after April 1, the price will be advanced. This being the cheapest first-class residence property in market—the most convenient and attractive, besides being offered on easier terms than any one else would be likely to grant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
240 acres, Sec. 11, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.
160 acres, Sec. 11, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.
160 acres, Sec. 15, 38, 13, on Sixty-third-st.
160 acres, Sec. 20, 38, 13, on Sixty-third-st.
120 acres, Sec. 10, 38, 13, Archer Road.
Several fine bargains in business property.
60 feet, Madison-st., near Paulina.
133 feet, Madison-st., corner Bishop-court.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES EAST FRONT ON STONY ISland-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST SUBDIVIDED INTO blocks and lots 40 acres on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, within 300 feet of West Forty-eighth-st. depot, and only one mile west of city limits. We are giving bargains to those wishing to build, and to those desiring. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, ON South Side; also two cottages, with 6 years' lease, situated in the Northwest Division, near horse-cars. Apply to S. BOURGOIN, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts., within Court-House Square.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE, NO. 80 WEST Division-st., 20x28 feet, and lot 25x150, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. STANLEY, 190 DEARBORN-st.: Five acres adjoining southwest corner Twenty-second and Robey-sts.; a first-class investment.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE UPON MICHIGAN-av., near Fourteenth-st.: two stores and basement, all modern improvements; immediate possession; will be sold below its value. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON WABASH-av., near Thirty-second-st., offered cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, OCTAGON front, in block cor. Ontario and State-sts; elegant location, all conveniences; $9,500. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, new house of 10 rooms cor. Western-av. and Polk-st. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises, or at 135 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1254 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRAME house, 9 rooms, with modern improvements; lot 25x190. Now is the time to get good home cheap, in popular locality. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO BRICK HOUSES, WITH all modern improvements, on South Side, which I can sell at $6,000 and $7,000. Parties wishing to purchase can save commission and get bargains by addressing OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO-STORY AND brick basement house (and lot), containing 11 rooms, water and gas, all in fine order. Apply on the premises, 251 Park-av., near Hoyne-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.:
Fine house, 141 Ellis-av.; will sell for what the improvements are worth alone.
Fulton-st., 592; will sell cheap.
Ten acres, Irving Park; $1,000 per acre.
Five acres, Halsted-st. and lake shore drive.

FOR SALE—MY DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2-story and basement, all improvements, with three lots of ground, 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington. OLIVER BESLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE FINE 2-STORY AND basement house No. 240 Warren-av., 11 rooms, modern improvements; fine barn, good cellar; lot 30x125. Small payment down, balance in yearly payments; or, will rent the same, finely furnished, from May 1. GILBERT & CO., Room 16, Boone Building.

FOR SALE—75 LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN car shops; cheap. Easy terms. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—65 LOTS ON MADISON, MONROE, Adams, and other streets east of and near Central Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences in West Division in desirable localities. For particulars apply to MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON WARREN-AV.
1 lot on Warren-av., east of California-st.
Cheap lots on West Ohio, Ashley, Rebecca, and Sixteenth-sts.
40 feet on Fulton. A bargain.
MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FRAME AND BRICK residences in South Division on the avenues and cross streets, varying in price from $7,000 to $25,000, and on easy terms. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH PERFORATING MAchine, for manufacturing perforating patterns. Also, 10,000 choice designs and 500 boxes of impression powder for stamping; also receipts for making the same, and the good will of a large city and country trade. Will sell the entire business for $800. Reason for selling on account of sickness. Call at 336 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ICE CREAM FREEZERS and packing cans; also 1 bar counter and black walnut desk. Basement, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 PIECES STUFFED BIRDS, FINE specimens. B, 98 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT YOUNG SPANIAL DOGS, PURE blooded; also five setters of the best breed at 106 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SODA DRAFT; LOW. INquire at 1158 State-st. drug store, B. H. LEAVENWORTH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A STEAM CANAL boat; full capacity; stone deck; in complete running order, at a bargain. G. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SAFES REMAINING, and for sale very cheap at 52 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A FEW field cases United States Surgical instruments, and a few volumes of surgical works. Apply GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS 1 AND 2 years old, for $3 a trio, or $1.50 a piece. Apply at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE DEDERICK'S EXTRA RAILroad portable hay press, new and in complete order. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments rented. Office open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HANNAH HERLILY will be thankfully received by her sister Margaret, No. 44 North Halsted-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LASALLE-ST.: Englewood—New house, large lot, and vacant lots.
Austin—Lots near depot; will build house to order and sell on terms to suit, or will sell lots without cash payment to those who will build.
Central Park—Several pieces acre property.
Lake Forest—Residences from $5,000 to $25,000; building sites from $300 to $1,500 per acre. Lake Forest is the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs; laid out by a landscape gardener in the style of a park, with seminary, academy, and public schools of a high grade; 20 miles of beautiful drives, elegant private residences, first-class hotels, offers unusual inducements to those seeking suburban homes.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, 3 LARGE brick dwellings, finished in excellent style and with all modern improvements, arranged for water and gas. These are now nearly completed and are extremely desirable for those who wish pure air and the comforts of a rural home. We have still a few desirable lots left which are very choice, being convenient to the depot and the lake shore drive. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS; very desirable for an investment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FINE RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., in the grove, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN THE CITY OF HIGHland Park, on lake shore, fenced and under cultivation, with a house and good orchard; good for subdivision; only $300 per acre if sold soon; terms easy. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—THIRTEEN LOTS IN A body, within three blocks of depot, cheap, if taken soon; north side of track, between Willow and Pine-avs. Also other first-class property there and in Norwood Park. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 182 Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES in Norwood Park, 1 block from depot; house of 8 rooms, with good cellar and furnace, all complete; corner lot 150x200. Price, $5,500. R. M. POUCHER & CO., Room 13, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A HOUSE AND LOT for $2,500, another for $2,250, another for $5,000, another for $10,000. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.—12 acres at Washington Heights, at Morgan Park, at a decided bargain.
40 acres in Section 35, 40, 13.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A SPLENDID NEW house, 10 large fine rooms, well, cistern, barn, fruit and shade-trees, lawn 2 acres, ground running to the lake shore. The most charming suburban residence in Cook County. Price low and terms to suit. Inquire of J. S. HAMILTON, 99 State-st., or R. M. Grave, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—THE property known as "Glen Flora," at Waukegan, Ill., containing 23 acres, with first-class improvements, including large brick dwelling, fine horse stable, and coach house, cold grapery, and large variety of fruit, ice house, chicken house, large and convenient cattle barn, all in first-class order.
This property is situated one mile north of railroad depot, on the Bluff, with fine view of Lake Michigan, and is a beautiful suburban home, and offered at a bargain on favorable terms. For particulars apply to O. S. LINCOLN or C. C. PARKS, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT OAKland, near lake and station; all modern improvements. House and grounds at Hyde Park, gas, &c., near depot; trees and shrubbery. A choice lot on Indiana-av., near depot, at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS; SMALL PAYMENTS down, balance to suit purchasers; high ground, streets all made, near school, artesian well, depot, park, and boulevard. Horse-cars and omnibuses run regularly to this property; a good settlement. To those who build, no money down. Call at office (open evenings), and we will take you to see these lots. Bus horses wanted; 133 West Madison-st. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—2 ACRES (WITH house and fruit trees) in Crocker's Subdivision, between Sixty-first-st. and Sixty-third, at a bargain for a few days.
8 lots in same Subdivision.
3 lots, corner Pauncher-av. and Sixty-second-st., for $1,000.
100 feet, east front, on Euclid-st., 1 block south of Normal School, for $1,600.
J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.:
5 acres, Sec. 22, just west of city limits.
10 acres upon Halsted-st., near Fifty-fifth.
80 acres at South Englewood.
30 acres at Washington Heights.

FOR SALE—LOT IN EVANSTON, 40X300 FEET, beautifully located on Ridge-st, east front. Hinsdale—Several of the most desirable lots in Hinsdale, with beautiful grove; about three blocks from depot; lots of half acre to three acres to suit. Inquire of owner, W. H. WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY, at Irving Park, 4 corners, 200 feet front each, 165 feet deep, on easy terms. Would take in part payment good house and lot in city, North Side preferred, or unimproved property, North Side, east of Clark-st. Above property is in Block 18, two blocks from depot, has abundant artesian well water; railroad fare 7 cents. Address OWNER, 206 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LARGE LOTS, 50x165, on the high ground, convenient to depot, churches, and schools, for $250; only $50 cash, balance on long time at 6 per cent interest. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, CHOICE VARIETY of residences, vacant lots, and acre tracts. Oak Park property a specialty. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, MY CHOICE HOME IN Wheaton, near the depot; house 10 rooms, stone cellar, good wells and cistern; large grounds 2¾ acres, 100 bearing fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and other shade and ornamental trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, FINE RESIDENCE, one block and a half from depot; fruit and shrubbery on premises; trains will run every hour after May 1; will give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 room, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, 8 MILES WEST FROM Wells-st. depot, one acre of choice residence property. Also choice lots for business purposes. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF 50 ACRES near a railroad, in Cook County; will give a bargain. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE WORTH FROM $5,000 TO $25,000, in good location, for customers. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT, AND UNimproved lots, south of Thirtieth-st., and east of Wabash-av. Address S. W. CONGER, Union Stock Yards, stating lowest terms, number, and street.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city to sell. Advertising free. Commissions reasonable. Sales quick. F. C. VIERLING, Real Estate Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE PARTnership between John Tully and G. W. Osborn, as architects in this city, was dissolved Jan. 11, 1873. JOHN TULLY, Architect, 443 Calumet-av.

GROCERS, COMMISSION-MEN, MANUFACTURers, and others wanting partners, or to sell out their business, call on J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st. I have customers with capital to invest.

IMPORTANT TO STOVE MANUFACTURERS AND Agents—The model and specifications of a valuable improvement in base-burners, recently patented, is now on exhibition for examination and sale, at Rooms 43 and 44 of the Northwestern Inventors' Exchange, 125 Clark-st.

LADIES—IF YOU SHOULD HAVE THE MISFORtune of getting grease spots on any of your silks, satins, velvets, ribbons, broad cloths, and dress goods of any kind, don't mourn, as the grease can be permanently removed, in from three to twenty minutes, without the use of soaps, acids, alkalies, water, or other fluids; and warranted not to injure the color or texture of the most delicate fabrics. M. La Ransieur's chemically prepared Lint is warranted to effectually remove grease spots as above stated. Sold at general depot 259 South Halsted-st. and sent by mail with full directions to any part of the United States and Canadas, on receipt of 25 cents. Call or address by letter, M. LA RANSIEUR, 259 Halsted-st.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—GOOD GIRLS for private families; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse girls, general housework; new Intelligence Office of MRS. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such can do so by applying at 80 Milwaukee-av.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A PARTY JOIN IN with me and build 4 cottages at Englewood to sell. Will furnish the land. Address G 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—FRAME BUILDING, WITH STORE front, to move, on West Side. Will buy any time from now till May 1. Address F 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—WOOD-WORK. HAVING A SET OF wood-working machinery and water-power, I want to get something to manufacture in connection with my present business. Scroll-work, turning, or any patent article. Address G G, 305 West Lake-st., stating where an interview can be had during the week, or Box 1260 Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY—A COTTAGE CONTAINING 5 to 7 rooms, to be removed; must be on South Side. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC THAT THE Fire-Proof Dining-Room, late 381 Wabash-av., will open their new dining room, 145 Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Clark, on March 20. We guarantee to the public the best coffee and meals in the city. M. MOSES.

WANTED—A FEW MORE FAMILIES FOR THE Army and Navy Colony, to settle on free homesteads in Southern Dakota. Fine, healthy climate; rich, productive soil; pure water; no irrigation. Two town lots, 160 acres of land, low fare and freights to every member. We leave next month. Best inducements ever offered to settlers. H. B. STEVENS, 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A SECOND-HAND Printer's Cabinet, holding about 20 cases. Address M 76, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SIX ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. Rooms to rent, if wanted. Convenient to cars or stages, South Side, near Twenty-ninth-st.; new house. Furniture will invoice over $700; will sell for $500. Rent, $30. Also furnished room near corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st. Furniture for sale, and room to rent if wanted. 145 South Clark-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BLACK WALNUT CHAMber set, and other household furniture, at No. 8 Hamilton-av. Can be seen all this week; Madison-st. cars to Hoyne-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., FOR cash; entire household stocks bought, to any amount; prompt attention to letters or calls. I J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—NEW, OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Brussels carpets; will pay for the same after April 1 in first-class hotel board, at the most delightful summer resort in Wisconsin. Address K 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, HOUSE No. 15 Groveland-court; rent $600 per annum; furniture, carpets, chinaware, and everything, with exception of linen and silverware, complete for housekeeping, for sale at a very reasonable price for cash; possession given April 1; none of the furniture has been in use over eleven months and some not three months. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, or at 173 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES FROM APRIL 1—
151 Twenty-first-st., 10 rooms; $1,200.
84 Myrick-av., 10 rooms, in splendid order.
440, 442, and 444 Hubbard-st., 9 rooms each, all newly plastered and papered; only $35 per month.
15 North Curtis-st.; rent $30. Will sell furniture cheap.
232 West Adams-st., cottage.
E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, HOUSE No. 19 Charles-place, 20 rooms and basement. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, QUITE NEW, at 494 Butterfield-st. Rent $32 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN NO. 1134 MICHIgan-av., corner Thirtieth-st., and furniture, nearly new, for sale at about half cost. Call at house.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A 9-room dwelling, centrally located, on West Side, with a choice lot of genteel furniture, complete, which will be sold at a bargain. For particulars inquire of BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 138 East Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—147 WEST ERIE-ST., NEAR MILWAUkee-av., from April 15, house containing 6 first-class rooms, with all modern improvements; furniture for sale at a great sacrifice.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE-HOUSE ON Garibaldi-st., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; $25 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 41 HAMILTON-AV., near Hoyne and Adams-sts. References required.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF MAY, NO. 46 WARREN-av., near Union Park, house of 10 rooms, water and gas. Apply to owner, Room 4, Union Park Hotel, K. L. HOLBROOK.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF ABOUT 70 ROOMS, TO BE finished May 1, corner of Adams-st. and Fifth-av. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORE, 20x50, SUITABLE FOR ALL kinds of business; best location in the city; 38 Fifth-av., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, ONE OR MORE OF THE octagon-front, two-story-and-basement houses on Vincennes-av., near Wahpansah. The houses have hot and cold water, furnaces, and all modern conveniences. Inquire at 79 Vincennes-av., or at Merchants National Bank. JOHN C. NEELY.

TO RENT—NINE-ROOM HOUSE ON WEST MADIson-st., with large yard and barn: also 12-room house on Walnut-st.; also 6-room cottage on Twenty-ninth-st. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

TO RENT—HOUSE EIGHT ROOMS, WITH WATER. New furniture for sale and in perfect order, ready for housekeeping. Apply at 1055 Indiana-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—CONVENIENT COTTAGE RESIDENCE of 6 rooms, within easy walking distance of State and Madison-sts.; furniture can be bought at a great bargain; lease runs 2 years from May 1, 1873. Call on CASHIER, Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 74 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE 33x75, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., suitable for a vessel or family grocery, hardware, clothing, or wholesale liquors. One store 22x83 and two basements 20x83 each, fronting on Franklin-st. Rooms on second floor suitable for offices or sleeping-rooms. Also hall 33x105 same building. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE, WITH ROOMS IN rear, opposite one of the Public Schools. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J. V. FARWELL'S & CO., store and basement of iron and stone-front building 45x183; also adjoining building 40x181, entire or in part, five stories and basement; also at 200 and 202 Madison-st., second floor, 45x80. Terms moderate. Apply to 207 and 209 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST., between Canal and Clinton, brick, with plate-glass fronts, in a desirable location for business, and with or without basements. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE WITH PLATE-GLASS FRONT, on southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harmon-court. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE 50-FOOT STORE ON TWENty-second-st., near Wabash-av., now occupied by Simpson & Norwell, from May 1. Also the single store occupied by Kline & Sloss adjoining. Also rooms on second floor, suitable for dentists' and doctors' offices. These stores and rooms are heated by steam, and are first-class in every particular. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 138 AND 140 WABASH-AV. IS 40x160 feet, and five stories. Will rent store and basement, also upper floors separately. Also 206 East Randolph-st., and 258 State-st., cheap to good tenants. Apply to F. C. VIERLING, Real Estate Agent, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 26X70. A store, 26x76, and stable in rear, at the corner of West Twelfth and Clinton-sts. E. MARKS, northwest corner West Lake and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—THE FINE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment, 71 Monroe-st. Apply in building. GEORGE BOOMER.

TO RENT—TO COAL DEALERS—WE WANT TO rent the dock fronting on Twelfth-st., east of bridge; has been occupied by Kellogg & Co. for the past 6 years; good stand for business. W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT OF THE NEW brick building, with stone front, No. 172 Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av. Inquire at office on the corner.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE, NICELY FITTED UP; gas fixtures, steam heat, good light, and first-class in all respects. 33 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A DOCK, FROM 1ST MAY, ON THE northwest corner Lake-st. bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE 220 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts., 4-story and basement, 27x160. Will be rented very cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, for gentlemen, on West Side. No. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—599 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT and side room, with or without board; splendid place for a dressmaker.

TO RENT—372 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished room.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO GENTLEman and wife or two gentlemen; also one single room. Apply at 114 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A bedroom, without board, in some respectable family; terms must be moderate. Address O 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate. Address T 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, from May 1, a house of from 7 to 10 rooms, with modern improvements, by a responsible tenant; would buy carpets. Address M 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED SLEEPing room, over store, in new building, South Side, gas, hot and cold water in room, heated by steam, with bath-room handy. Address, stating price and location, V 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEFORE APRIL 1, THREE rooms with closets, etc., suitable for housekeeping, for man and wife; vicinity of Union or Jefferson Park preferred. Address, stating terms, W, 565 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 8 TO 10 rooms for private family, east of State-st., between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth. Address or call at Tea Store No. 94 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PART OF THE FIRST floor of a store in connection with large second and third floors, for a furniture store. A. L. CROCKER, 521 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON the lake shore, south of the city, from June 1 to Oct. 1. Address, with location and terms, M & M, 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE lofts for light manufacturing, with use of steam elevator; South Side. State location and price. P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES in all parts of the city; rents collected promptly; commissions reasonable. F. C. VIERLING, Real Estate Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 or 15 rooms, on or near West Washington-st., between Green and Ann-sts. Address D. S. EARLE, 211 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING-house in South Chicago; will pay cash for good furniture. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT on State, Madison, or Randolph-sts., for a No. 1 tenant. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FLOUR mill. W. TODD, 141 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a small, comfortably-furnished house, on the West Side, with or without privilege of buying furniture. Address, stating price and location, T 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT room, with alcove or en suite, with or without board, located on one of the avenues north of Twenty-sixth-st. Address, with full particulars, A 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A GOOD house in desirable location, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., east of State-st. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Tenants unexceptionable. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, no children, or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, or cottage of about 6 rooms, within two miles of McVicker's Theatre. Address, with terms, F 89, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL J. S. PERRY, WHO REcently paid taxes on an acre in the Town of Jefferson, send his address to O 44, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—YOU KNOW NOT MY ANXIETY TO see you. Tell me how you are at least, and relieve my misery soon. MAY.

PERSONAL—MEDICAL STUDENT, YOU CAN purchase the surgical instruments wanted, cheap, at the GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

PERSONAL—IF KATE DOOLEY, WHO FORMERly worked for Millar Brothers, will call at 125 Clark-st., she can have her old situation and steady work.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM ST. PAUL, WHO called on Mrs. H, 300 Burnside-st., in regard to a housekeeper, please send his address to G 17, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1061.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION druggist, who speaks German and English, for city drug store; must come well recommended. E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A RETAIL HAT AND CAP SALESman. Address, with real name and references, V 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK, ONE who can speak German. Address, with references, G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. ADdress in own handwriting, giving reference, experience, salary required, &c., K 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A MILLER WHO IS WILLING TO work for moderate wages, board, and good home until new crop comes in; must have sober, respectable habits, and be a competent miller. Address Lock Box 243 Mendota, Ill. Single man preferred.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER—A FIRST-CLASS operator, and also able to do a fair job in India ink. Address L. D. JONES, Angola, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER, AT 321 Division-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY TO McKECKNIE, KIRKWOOD & TOWERS, Allport-st., near Twenty-second, first street west of Centre-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GRAINERS. APPLY TO WM. PHILLIPS, at J. W. Bent's Factory, Monroe-st., between Franklin-st. and Fifth-av.; wages, $4 per day.

WANTED—THREE CABINET MAKERS. APPLY at SWAN, CLARK & CO'S. furniture factory, Robey-st. near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LASTER ON MEN AND WOmen's slippers. Apply at 643 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK BINDER ON case work at 202 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN PRESS feeder. Apply at 51 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HELPER IN BLACKsmith shop on carriage work; also a trimmer and two stitchers. Address F. P. WALLIS & CO., Clinton Junction, Wis.

WANTED—FRESCO PAINTERS IMMEDIATELY. Apply, early in the morning, at Room 15, Exchange Building, Clark-st. and Washington.

WANTED—GOOD MALE COOK, WHO MUST BE a good carver, at TANNER'S RESTAURANT, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL NO. 1 MACHINISTS. INquire at GARD'S Steam Brick Yard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GORDON FEEDERS, AT Printers Exchange and Employment Bureau, J. W. DEAN, No. 7 Tribune Building.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS PAPERHANGERS; none others need apply. J. J. McGRATH, 174 and 176 Sate-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF 2 horses and drive one. Apply to McKECHNIE, KIRKWOOD & TOWERS, Allport-st., near Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STREET SALESMEN, to sell the best selling street toy ever invented. Quick sales and large profits. Address or call on NEVERS & CO., Room 22 Nevada Block, Washington and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER AT 89 DEARborn-st.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS, $2 PER DAY; 200 laborers for railroad work; free transportation. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO., agents.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good, live men.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT, SOBER, HONEST MEchanics who would like to settle in handsome suburban town, where in short time home of own among the best of neighbors can be secured free of debt, to figure on plastering and painting at Highwood; also laborers; every mechanic there has made $1,000 to $3,000 in past year. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—THREE ADVERTISING CANVASSERS on a salary for a year. None but first-class men need apply. Address U 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON, AN ENTERPRISing Methodist man for Wisconsin. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st.

WANTED—MEN—SOMETHING NEW—BIGGEST chance ever offered for all out of employment. One young man cleared $17 in three days. Everybody buys; any one can sell. Doolittle Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—EVERY MAN LOOKING FOR BUSIness to call and see what we offer. Those with small capital can make from $20 to $300 a week, with goods we have for energetic men and women, either in city or country. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY, WHITE OR COLORED, TO work around the house and wait on table. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 371 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, SOLICITORS, waiters, drivers, and laborers; also man with $250. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—300 ACTIVE MEN FOR CITY, 13 FOR country; also 1 with $30 for business chance. Call to-day at 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—AT THE THIRTY-FIRST-ST. MARket, 207 Thirty-first-st., a young man to take care of horses and deliver orders. One that is acquainted with the butcher business preferred. Apply before 10 this morning.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, WAGES $1.75, board, $3.50; plenty of station work to be had; 50 farm hands for Illinois, at good prices; 200 choppers for Indiana and Ohio. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas; 10 farm hands for Illinois. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—9 MEN TO CANVASS IN THE CITY; light business and good pay. 42 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR OHIO; year's work; good pay; all orders for help promptly filled by SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, STRONG, INTELLIGENT German to work in a hardware store. Apply at 153 and 155 South Water-st., between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—AT THE BIGELOW HOUSE, 952 Wabash-av., a bell-boy (white), must come well recommended.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING HORSES TO SELL AT their real value, of any description, will find a ready market at 261 and 263 State-st., commission sale stables. BRADLEY & MILLS.

AUCTION—SATURDAYS—OF HORSES, CARriages, wagons, and harness. Stabling for boarders. Money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

A COMPLETE BUSINESS OR PLEASURE "RIG" for sale, including a very promising "Creeper" mare coming 6 years old. Inquire at 150 South Clark-st., fourth floor, to-day.

BUTTERS & CO. WILL OFFER AT THEIR SALE on Wednesday, March 19, the finest assortment of one and two-seat phaetons, open and top buggies, express and democrat wagons, single and double harness in the city. Sale peremptory, and all work warranted. Do not fail to attend. Exchange, Nos. 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW PATENT WHEEL buggy; also new express, with harness; grocer wagon with top, all for sale cheap at L. LINN'S, 629 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST DRIVING MARE IN Chicago for sale for want of use. Also a fine black Morgan horse, just the horse for a physician. GILBERT & CO., Room 16 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—20 HORSES AT WALKER'S STABLE, corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—HEAVY AND LIGHT EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also, a second-hand buggy, and one lumber wagon for one horse. At 259 South Canal.

FOR SALE—$250 TAKES HORSE, HARNESS, AND top buggy, all complete. Can be seen at JOHN HOWE'S stables, in rear of 1176 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING HORSE, BUGGY, and harness. Barn rear of 1123 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—120 HEAD OF HORSES OF ALL DEscriptions at 192 State-st. SHUHLEIN & CLARK. S. W. Heineman still buying at our store.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LIGHT PEDDLER-wagon, closed box, almost new. Also suitable for delivering dry goods, clothing, etc. Inquire in Store 139 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE EXPRESS WAGON BUILT BY Coan & Tenbroeke, and double set of harness, with 2 horses; cheap, at 641 Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW JUMP-SEAT, GERMAN-town top buggy, for 2 or 4 persons; also 3 second-hand top buggies and 4 good horses, at BENNETT'S, 56 State-st.

HAVE ORDERS AND READY SALE FOR A number of trotters and roadsters from $150 to $3,000; also, a few fancy coach teams, at the Commission Sale Stables, 261 and 263 State-st., BRADLEY & MILLS.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND BUGGY FOR SALE, IN first-class condition, stands at NEWTON'S, Fifth-av., between Washington and Randolph-sts.

NORTHWESTERN LIVERY, BOARDING, AND sale stables, 268 Michigan-st., city, accommodation for about 30 more boarders. First-class care and attention. Prices reasonable.

THREE SPAN OF MULES WANTED, AT 46 HARmon-court.

WE WANT TO BUY A HORSE AND GOOD TOP buggy; cash, $300 to $400. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—A LIGHT DELIVERY HORSE AND wagon; must be cheap. 79 South Jefferson-st.

WE COULD HAVE SOLD, YESTERDAY, AT least twenty more second-hand buggies, carriages, and light wagons than we had in store. Why will private owners waste time on them for weeks, when we can send them home happy in a day, with the money in their pockets, at the commission house, 261 and 263 State-st.? BRADLEY & MILLS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

DR. BUTT, MAGNETIC HEALER AND ECLECtic physician, 21 South Desplaines-st. Dr. Butt's excelsior medicine and never failing pills. Sold by all druggists.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also physical examinations. At 21 South Desplaines-st.; fee, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE WISHES to give private instruction in collegiate or other studies, and in short-hand writing. Terms moderate. Address A 53, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS, VOCAL AND INSTRUmental, by a young lady who has studied under the best masters. Terms reasonable. By permission refers to Prof. Gustavus Geary and other eminent professors. Call at 324 Fulton-st.

REWARD.

$25 REWARD—LOST—A GOLD WATCH, AT Central Hotel, on morning of 18th. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by MIKE HONOHAN, Central Hotel Billiard Hall.

MUSICAL.

THE CHEAPEST PIANO EVER OFFERED IN this city. 7-octave, rosewood case, over-string bass, in complete order; for $150 cash; or will rent for $4 if not sold. 111 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID A competent girl to do general housework in a small family; must come recommended. Corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, American, Swede, or German girl, to do general housework, where liberal wages will be paid; none but experienced girls need apply. 31 Bryant-av. Take Cottage Grove cars to the Douglas House.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do light work; references required. Inquire at 170 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT A PRIVATE boarding-house, 338 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, TO take care of an infant. Apply immediately at 133 Ellis-av., south of Waupansch.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL—AT 44 OAK-AV., COTtage Grove.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A BOARDING HOUSE. Wages, $5. Must understand her business. Apply at 499 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred. Apply at 421 or 427 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 1275 Indiana-av.

WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING FOR FEMALE help to apply at 80 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND mind children. 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO the work of a small family, one hour's ride in the country. Apply at 304 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SWEDISH AND GERMAN GIRLS FOR first-class private families; cooks and general housework. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st., entrance Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT 601 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL WHO UNderstands care of children. Swede, Norwegian, or Welsh preferred. Apply at 717 West Washington-st., from 1 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-GIRL, WITH references, in a private boarding-house, at 880 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO WASHing and ironing, and to help at second work; good wages. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; to a good girl, one who has had experience, good wages and a permanent place will be given. Apply at 1085 Michigan-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; a German or Norwegian preferred; references required. Call at 641 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR GENeral housework in a family of five. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Apply at 131 Lytle-st., between Taylor and Twelfth.

WANTED—SOME GOOD COOKS; THE VERY best of situations and the highest wages paid. Apply immediately at 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

WANTED—GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES FOR Evanston, Riverside, Oak, and Irving Parks, and city at Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; also, good hotel and boarding-house cooks. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, MUST BE A GOOD cook, at 52 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 287 MICHIgan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. $4 per week. 290 Warren-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL—A FIRST-CLASS girl of experience in hotel work, with good recommendations, at the BARNES HOUSE, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages to one who can give good references. Apply at 1082 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl, for general housework; good wages, and pleasant home. Apply at 320 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL—MUST BE A GOOD cook and have the best of references. Apply at 40 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN A boarding house; German or Swede. 220 West Lake-st. up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN VEST-MAKING; none but good sewers need apply. 166 Bushnell-st., near Twenty-third.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS ON fine shirts, at COLLINS & HUNT'S, 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CARPET SEWERS and one carpet machine operator at J. V. FARWELL & CO.'S.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND CLOAKMAKERS immediately at 237 West Madison-st. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS FOR a private family. Address or apply at Room 42, Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONER AT Sands House, Fifth-av., between Washington and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS AND one plain-clothes ironer, at laundry 100 East Madison-st. Call early.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—20 LADY CANVASSERS, WHO HAVE had experience, to whom I will pay a salary or commission. R. NEVERS, Jr., 22 Nevada Block, Washington and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—LADIES! ANY LADY CAN CLEAR $20 a week with our golden caskets. Apply, forenoon, at Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY at 811 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with good board.

24 BISHOP-COURT—TWO LARGE ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good board. Desirable location. Prices reasonable.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE and nicely furnished sleeping room, with board.

74 HONORE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHout board, a large front alcove room, unfurnished.

75 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, one single room.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT WITH FIRST-class board a nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams—Room with board for two ladies or two gents; day boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—AN elegant front parlor with superior board, for married couple, near Union Park, one block from Madison; no more delightful house for summer, West Side.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS AND board for gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front single and double rooms, first-class board, and home comforts; terms moderate.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished, and large unfurnished rooms, with board; contain modern improvements; location and accommodations No. 1.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

192 FOURTH-AV.—BOARDERS WILL BE WELL accommodated in every style.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; French spoken at table.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST. NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table and surprisingly low rates. Single rooms, $6 and $7.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS on first floor, unfurnished; also furnished room, with or without board. A gentleman to room with another.

694 WABASH-AV., A LARGE ROOM, WITH board. Reference required. Accommodations first-class.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF INDIANA-AV. AND Twenty-first-st. Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; table and location first-class.

North Side.

296 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN RUSH AND Pine—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIVATE family on the West Side. Address K 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAN, WIFE, AND CHILD 28 MONTHS old, vicinity of Sixteenth-st.; comforts of a home and South Side preferred. Address, with terms, K 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, BY TWO GENTLEMEN, down town, in private German family, with comforts of a home. Address V 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENTLEman, wife, and two small children, south of Madison and west of Aberdeen-st. Address, stating terms and location, for three days, X 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, on the West Side, by a gentleman and wife. References given and required. Address, giving terms and accommodations, M 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF CHIcago-av., by a young gentleman; private family desired. References furnished. Address W H, 17 Metropolitan Block.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR YOUNG married couple, on West Side, between Lake and Van Buren-sts. A pleasant home wanted. Will be permanent. Address, with lowest terms, M 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife on West Side in pleasant locality. Address G 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—AT REASONABLE TERMS, IN A PRIvate family on West Side; references as to character, etc., if required. Address F 70, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TRANSPORTATION DOCK, NOW OCcupied by the Union Steamboat Company, on the West Side, and north of Lake-st. bridge, having a frontage of 300 feet on the river; will lease for one year, or a term of years, by MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK NOW OCCUPIED BY JOHN Granger, on the West Side, north of Lake-st. bridge, between Fulton and Carroll-sts., with a frontage of 156 feet on the river, and with large lots in the rear. This dock is finely located for the Danville & Vincennes coal trade, their track adjoining these lots with facilities for switching. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN 30 years of age, in a bank; has had 10 years' experience in banking, as bookkeeper, teller, and cashier. First-class references. Address BANK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LAW office by a young lawyer of experience; good references given. Address I and J 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hand in retail meat market or grocery; can give reference and get recommendation. Call, or address, for 2 days, S, 831 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN, IN ANY capacity where a good penman and accountant is required; accustomed to business, and not afraid of soiling fingers with work; a good liquor compounder. Address O K, 204 East Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH several years' experience in the passage and exchange business, who is capable of keeping a set of books and can furnish unquestionable city reference as bookkeeper, clerk, or accountant. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NELSON & VALENTINE, practical gardeners, will take all kinds of garden work, by day or job. Apply at 933 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; first-class references. Address L 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE LUMBER BUSiness, on the 1st of April next, by a man who has been engaged in it for a number of years in the capacity of bookkeeper and salesman. Refers by permission to his present employer. Address F 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ENtry, shipping, or corresponding clerk, or as salesman; is quite familiar with Chicago trade and the Northwest; refers to present employers and for the last 9 years; age 21; salary, $600; city business reference and all requisites furnished. Address K, care Carrier No. 38.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING WORK—A young man, a practical bookkeeper, would foot up books or do copying, etc., in either English or German, several hours every evening, for moderate pay. Address X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME GOOD PRODUCE commission house; have been engaged here in the business, and can influence considerable trade to benefit of employers. Address K 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman wishes to sell goods of some kind on commission for a responsible house; references given. Address Room 6, 203 West Madison-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter. Address P 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS—A first-class perspectiver wants work. Address V 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH MEchanic, either as a foreman on building or manufacturing. Can give good references, and invest some money in business. Address X 74, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane) as coachman, and to do general work about the yard or garden; understands the care of horses and carriages; understands but little English; is willing to learn. Address V 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family; one that understands his business thoroughly, and will come well recommended. Address K 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman, and to do general work about the yard or garden. Understands how to take care of horses and carriages. Understands but little English. Address P 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman. Best city references. G. F., care of George Bond, 45 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STUDENT, STRICTly honest, and energetic, any situation where he can attend college from 9 to 12 a. m.; terms very low. Address MEDICUS, 528 Arnold-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CAPTAIN OR MATE, in any kind of vessel, by a sober-minded man who has been at sea about 12 years and has taken the First Class Captain's examination in Sweden. Can talk English and German. A. V. JOHNSON, in care of C. O. BERGQUIST, 145 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN AMERICAN woman, to do general housework or cooking, etc., and her husband as boarder; south of Twenty-sixth-st., and east of Clark; good references. Address N, 466 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN an American family to do general housework. Apply at 58 North Siegel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER AND coachman; is well posted in both; good references. Address I & J 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG man, in a greenhouse, or as coachman; best of city reference. Address V 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO can speak good English and German wishes a situation as bar-tender; good city reference given. Address V 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT colored boys; are willing to do most any kind of work. Call at 281 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED AS ENGINEER OR JANitor in a building; good reference. Address R 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had some experience in business, and is not afraid of hard work; can give the best of city references. Address B, Carrier 91.

SITUATION WANTED—LAWYERS—BY A STRANger of experience in preparing elaborate arguments, briefs, and opinions; would gladly hire his services for immediate subsistence. Address, with name, K 72, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl, or cooking, or general housework; can furnish the best of city references; West Side preferred. Call at 91 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a first-class private family. Call at 278 East Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS (sisters), one to do up-stairs work, and one as cook. A place where they can both get work together preferred. Please call on, or address, E. OLSON, 144 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Swedish girl, to do housework in a small first-class family. Apply at 122 Townsend-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR HELP, FROM THE nurse-girl to the housekeeper; city or country; private families, hotels, and restaurants. 131 West Jackson-st., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN woman to do washing and ironing, or other common housework. Mrs. PEDERSON, 83 Pratt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR WELSH GIRL TO DO second work in a private family; best of references. Apply at 203 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A SWEDISH COOK and second girl; capable and reliable. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 265 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH SIDE for several good German girls and others of every nationality. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 265 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework in private families. Apply at 305 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, in private family, to do general housework; good references. Inquire at 274 South Franklin-st., corner Van Buren, 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private boardinghouse; the best of references given. Apply at the Intelligence Office, 10 South Clinton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 4 A1 COLORED cooks, 1 first-class housekeeper in a widower's family. We have several experienced cooks and chambermaids for the lakes, 2 Scandinavian girls for second work, 1 cashier. Also, a large list of women and girls, with references, for all branches of business. Star Employment Office, No. 5 West Madison-st., or 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN from Philadelphia, as chambermaid or child's nurse. Can be seen at No. 899 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or laundress in private family or boarding house. City references. Apply at 101 West Twelfth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson, in respectable families, dressmaking in all its branches, by the day. Address MADAME L., 731 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS selected land in Illinois, with perfect title. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE SUBURBAN LOTS AND SOME cash for house and lot; will give a good trade. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SPLENdid land, for good residence in some suburban town, or merchandise. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO first-class fruit farms, $14,000 and $17,000, that bring a fine revenue. Incumbrance will be assumed upon improved property, if required. Address Box 12, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—3 HOUSES, $4,500, $5,000, AND $7,000, West Side.
One 3-story brick house, modern, $15,000, encumbrance $5,000; for $10,000 lot on South Side.
One residence and 13 acres, covered with fruit, in Los Angeles, Cal., price $12,000.
300 acres, has undoubtedly best improvements in the State, 5 to 10 years time for cash payments; bargain.
Eight farms to exchange, prices $2,500 to $62,000.
8,000 acres Iowa lands.
Seven houses on South and West Sides; cash payments.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOVELY HOME IN THE CITY of Aurora, and 1½ acres of ground, filled with shrubbery and fruit trees, in exchange for city property. Address V 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST AND LARGEST fruit and stock farm in Illinois, 40 miles from Chicago, 10,000 apple trees, all bearing, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, cherries, etc., to correspond, improvements first-class, 3 houses and 3 barns, cellars under each house for storing fruit; must be seen to be appreciated; will exchange for improved or unimproved property in or near Chicago. GILBERT & CO., 16 Boone Block.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

CASH—HIGHEST PRICE FOR CLAIMS ON ALL bankrupt insurance companies. UNDERWOOD & COMBS, Room 18, 181 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building.

INSURANCE MONEY OBTAINED, BANKRUPT companies' policies and claims bought. Get my prices before selling. HENRY S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$1,500 CASH ON HAND TO LEND ON good city real estate for five years. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

WANTED—$4,000 OR $5,000 ON IMPROVED IOWA property, worth $13,000 to $14,000. R 42, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CUT STONE, 12-INCH FACE, cut for a basement wall 4 feet high and 150 feet long, with water table. Also, 25,000 pressed brick on North Side. Apply to G. LIPPINCOTT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. CALL ON WALTER BURKE, Clifton House.

MURDER.

The West Side the Scene of Another Tragedy.

An Innocent Young German Brutally Murdered.

His Life Taken for Protecting a Girl from Insult.

The Assassin Not Yet Apprehended.

Coroner's Inquest---Statements of the Murderer's Companions.

The hanging of George Driver seems to have had no "moral effect" upon the roughs of Chicago, for another brutal murder was committed by one of this class early yesterday morning. The saloon of Charles or Christian Hanson, No. 792 South Halsted street, near Canalport avenue, was the scene of the tragedy, the victim being Albert Goetze, and the assassin a youth known as "Tansey." The tippling-house mentioned was, until a week ago, kept by one Charles Heymeier, but he having been guilty of selling liquor to minors, the Mayor revoked his license. He was not disposed to give up his business, and entered into an agreement with Hanson, who assumed the proprietorship of the place, Heymeier acting as bar-keeper. The agreement is believed to be merely verbal, and was undoubtedly made to evade punishment, and secure another license. As stated, Hanson "rented" the saloon about a week ago, and, yielding to the entreaties of several friends, decided to celebrate his coming into possession

WITH A DANCE.

Monday night was fixed as the time, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the couples who were to take part began to arrive. No disturbance occurred during the evening, although a large quantity of beer was guzzled. Every one was good-natured, and bent on enjoying himself or herself while the party lasted. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, however, while the musicians were playing the last waltz, an unlooked for occurrence took place, one of their number being killed, and the festivities suddenly terminated. There was no general fight, no loud talking or obscene language, the deed being so quietly done that no one in the room saw the assassin at work, or was aware that

A MAN HAD BEEN STABBED,

until they saw him fall on the floor and the blood spurt from his wound. Confusion followed, but it was not boisterous. The suddenness of the event nonplused those present, and they did not recover from their stupor for a minute or two. Two brothers of the injured man then rushed to his assistance, but could do nothing for him. One of them lifted him in his arms and held him until he breathed his last breath. Not realizing that he was dead, the brother called "Albert, Albert." No response being given, tears came, and grief took the place of the jollity that had but a few moments before characterized the gathering. The fiance of the deceased

WEPT LIKE A CHILD,

and was inconsolable. Two persons who had gone for a physician presently returned with one, but his services were not needed. A policeman also came in, and, on inquiring of the bar-keeper's wife, learned that several young men were standing at the bar near Goetze just before he fell to the floor. Obtaining

A DESCRIPTION OF THESE ROUGHS,

for such they were said to be, he started out for assistance to arrest them. Goetze was not dancing when stabbed, but standing near the street-door talking to his fiance, a young German girl named Sophia Lindemann. She wanted him to go home, but he desired to wait until his two brothers were ready. While conversing, four youths, whose ages ranged from 16 to 19 years, came in, approached the bar, and called for beer. While the bar-keeper was filling the glasses, one of the fellows, who was within two feet of Miss Lindemann, indecently exposed his person. She called Goetze's attention to him, and he caught the scoundrel by the arm, pushed him toward the door, and into the street. The boy's associates followed Goetze, and, when near the door,

JUMPED UPON HIS BACK,

and shoved him out. The girl ran to the two brothers and told them what had happened, and they turned round facing the door. A second afterwards, and before they had time to move, Goetze staggered into the room, fell forward several feet, and came in contact with a table. The brothers ran to him, and what took place subsequently has already been stated.

The policeman, shortly after leaving the saloon, met Sergeant O'Donnell, and informed him of the murder. Two other officers were soon secured, and the four commenced

A SEARCH OF THE SALOONS

in the vicinity, where the roughs are in the habit of resorting. While going down Halsted street they saw four young men coming along. O'Donnell recognized them as members of a notorious gang, and, believing them to have been participants in the affray, determined to apprehend them. They were, however, lively boys, and, when they saw the policemen, scattered and ran. One only made his escape, the other three, James Sheridan, Patrick Nolan, and Patrick Kearney, being captured. While on the way to the Twelfth Street Station with the prisoners, O'Donnell saw

ANOTHER OF THE GANG

standing in the door of his father's saloon, No. 822 Halsted street. One of the lads in custody, when he saw his associate, cried out to him, "Get away, Jimmy, or you will be collared." Jimmy heeded the admonition, and darted into the house, but O'Donnell followed, and caught him in a back room. The father of the boy, Thomas Aspel, his mother, and sisters, as the Sergeant alleges, attacked him, tore his clothes, and endeavored to rescue the lad. They were unsuccessful, and the father was seized and compelled to accompany his son to the lock-up.

AT THE STATION,

O'Donnell had a protracted interview with young Aspel, and learned from him that a boy named Luke Healey had also been stabbed, during the affray, by Tansey, and that he had gone to his home, No. 13 Johns place, near Twenty-second street. The Sergeant and a policeman forthwith repaired to Healey's house, and was told by his mother that he was sick in bed; he had been out, she said, and "got hurt." The officers were permitted to see him, and found that he had a severe cut on the head, near the left temple, and was somewhat enervated by loss of blood. He was interrogated, but was provokingly reticent with regard to the tragedy. After his wound had been dressed, he was also taken to the Police Station.

STRATEGY.

An officer was placed in the cell adjoining the one in which Sheridan, Kearney, Nolan, and Aspel were confined, in order to overhear any conversation they might indulge in. At this time it was not known who killed Goetze, and hence strategy was essential. It was hoped that the prisoners, imagining they were alone, would talk over the occurrence, as such persons always do, and reveal something which would establish the identity of the assassin. They conversed about getting a lawyer to defend them, an excellent one being obtainable, they said, for $50, and agreed, as the officer asserts, to make up a story, and keep secret what they knew about the affray.

THE BODY OF GOETZE

remained in the saloon until noon, when it was removed to the house of his parents, No. 131 West Eighteenth street. Here a large crowd collected in the afternoon, and talked about the murder.

Coroner Stephens was notified of the occurrence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and reached the house where the body was lying about half-past 12 o'clock, having visited the saloon and examined the location of the bar and door, in order to explain anything which the jury might be unable to comprehend. The Deputy Coroner empaneled twelve men, while the County Physician was making a *post mortem* examination of the remains. The latter found an incised wound on the right side of the neck, the blade of the knife having severed the carotid artery and penetrated the windpipe. Death ensued almost instantaneously from hemorrhage.

THE CROWD OUTSIDE

was momentarily receiving accessions, and when the jury were collected in the room to view the corpse, preparatory to hearing the testimony, fully 2,000 people were in the street and on the sidewalk. When the Coroner, jury, and reporters filed out of the house the multitude followed them to a saloon on the corner of Eighteenth and String streets, where the inquest was to be held, no other place being available. The five prisoners soon appeared, escorted by twelve policemen and 300 or 400 additional men, women, and children, who had followed them from the Twelfth Street Police Station. The prisoners were conducted to a small room adjoining the one in which the jury were, in order that they might be called out to be identified by the witnesses.

The testimony given is substantially related above, and need not be repeated. The statements of Aspel and Healey, made under oath, are subjoined, as they told who the murderer is:

TESTIMONY OF JAMES ASPEL.

James Aspel, sworn: Live at No. 822 South Halsted street; am 17 years old; was not at the saloon, but at home; heard some persons running on the sidewalk in front of my house, and went out and saw Healey. He had a cut in his head, and I took him into the house, and washed the blood off. Saw Sheridan and Nolan there also; was standing in the door, after Healey had been taken home, when they were arrested. I was also taken by the officers. Heard the boys talking about having a row in the saloon, and they told me Healey was cut by one of his friends. While in the cell, they talked about the affray, and intimated who cut Healey and Goetze. The former, they said, was cut by mistake. The man who cut them was in my house at twenty minutes after 4 o'clock this [Tuesday] evening. His name is Tansey; do not know where he is now. While locked up, we talked about getting a lawyer, and some one said a good criminal lawyer could be got for $50; we did not agree to make up a story about it; I was up late because there was a party at our house on Monday night; my father keeps a saloon; the boys were in our place before the row; Healey told me a German cut him. The boys said one of them pushed up against a girl, and two or three men shoved him out, and then the row commenced. They did not tell me that a Dutchman was cut. Something was said about a beer-glass being thrown; did not see either of them have a knife; heard Tansey had one; my father told me about that; Tansey was cut in the arm himself. Sheridan told me Tansey cut Healey while trying to cut some one else—that he made a stroke at a Dutchman and hit Healey. We did not agree "to saw wood and keep quiet" at the inquest.

TESTIMONY OF LUKE HEALEY.

Luke Healey, sworn: Live at No. 13 Johns street; am 18 years old; was at the dance last night. We were at Aspel's place first, and then went on Halsted street. Tansey danced awhile and then left. I went out to the door, and Tansey cut me, the blood flowing all over me. I went over to Aspel's, and while a woman was washing my head Tansey came in. I asked him why he cut me, and he commenced crying and cursing, saying, "G—d d—n the luck, I didn't mean to cut you." He had the knife; it was a large pocket-knife; the blade stuck in my head, and I pulled it out. I shut the door when I left the saloon. No one was behind me. I first heard that there was a man cut in the saloon this morning. Could not say whether Tansey went out, or was put out. I did not see him go out. The dance was about over when I went towards the door. I intended to go home. I went there at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock. Saw Tansey and a man named Mike Markham there together. Did not see any boys standing at the bar when I left. Did not see Goetze there; I do not know him. I was stabbed before the fuss, if there was one. Do not know and did not hear who were engaged in it. Tansey came into Aspel's twenty minutes after I got there. Did not know anything about the fuss until this morning. Tansey did not tell me the blow I received was intended for somebody else. Saw Kearney at Aspel's. Did not see him at the dance; he did not say anything to me about the row. Did not see Nolan in the saloon. Saw him on the sidewalk after I was stabbed. Tansey and I went from Aspel's to the saloon. Nothing was thrown, that I know of. No one was struck by a beer-glass. Tansey was at the side of the door, outside, when he struck me; do not know why he did it; I gave him no cause. [Witness denied that he had said during his examination that Tansey, while crying, remarked "G—d d—n the luck, I did not mean to cut you." He said simply, "G—d d—n the luck."] I drank four glasses of beer on Monday night—only one in that saloon. Did not see three men throw another on the table and strike him.

IDENTIFIED.

The witnesses identified Sheridan, Kearney, Nolan, and Healey as having been in the saloon, but saw none of them do anything wrong. Neither of them was the lad pushed into the street by Goetze.

The man Markham referred to by Healey is an important witness, and, as he could not be found yesterday, it was decided to adjourn until half-past 10 o'clock this morning.

A NICE NEIGHBORHOOD.

While the inquest was in progress, a fight occurred among the populace in the street, and a policeman was thrown from an elevated sidewalk into a ditch. The aggressor was an inebriated German, who knocked down a small boy. An officer seized him, and the man's wife caught hold of the policeman's coat tail and endeavored to pull him away from her husband. Several roughs jostled the officer, and tried to attract his attention and give the German an opportunity to mix with the crowd. Other policemen went to the rescue of their associate, and the roughs scattered after several had received a clubbing. The prisoner was lifted into an express wagon with difficulty, as he fought like a pugilist, and struck everybody within reach, and was driven away in triumph. The jury looked from the windows of their room, and became frightened, the menacing appearance of the crowd indicating, they thought, that a formidable riot was about to take place. After the cause of the disturbance had been removed, the people congregated around the saloon again, and looked in at the jurymen. One individual, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and evidently anxious to annihilate some one, urged those in the vicinity to "go for the jury." They paid no attention to him, and he went away dissatisfied.

When the prisoners were taken back to the station, the crowd followed them, many saluting them, and calling them familiarly by name. The excitement from 12 until 5 o'clock was intense, but abated entirely by nightfall.

TANSEY,

whom Healey asserts is the murderer, was still at large last evening. He is said to be a very low rough, and to have been in custody several times for disorderly conduct. His arrest is only a question of time, as he is well known to nearly all the police, and cannot make his appearance on the street without being apprehended.

THE DECEASED

was 22 years of age, and drove a team. His reputation was good, and his death was apparently regretted by all who knew him.

O'TOOLE, THE BUTCHER.

Ed. O'Toole, the man who almost killed his wife, on Monday night, with a pitcher, was held yesterday morning, by Judge Scully, in $5,000 bail, to await the result of his wife's injuries. Mrs. O'Toole was removed to the residence of her husband's brother, No. 416 Hubbard street, yesterday afternoon. She was then in a comfortable condidition, but, at an early hour this morning, was feverish and somewhat delirious.

O'Toole's friends represent that he is insane. They informed our reporter that he was an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville two years. Since he left there he has been subject to frequent fits of insanity. At such times he is very violent. It would seem that the usual plea in murder cases has been again anticipated in this case, and pleaded before trial. The man may or may not be insane, but that he was drunk on Monday night, when he struck his wife, is well established.

JEWELRY THEFT.

Harry Floyd, at whose saloon the Tom Allen gang of robbers was captured, was, yesterday, arrested for stealing a quantity of jewelry from the house of Mr. J. C. Gutherie, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. His trial will come off this morning, before Justice Banyon.

Burning of the Woodenware Factory of the Two Rivers (Wis.) Manufacturing Company---Loss $60,000.

From the Two Rivers (Wis.) Chronicle (Extra), March 13.

The alarm of fire last night proved to be the woodenware factory of the Two Rivers Manufacturing Company. The first alarm was sounded at about half-past 7 o'clock, and in less than an hour the building, with all its contents, was entirely consumed. Owing to the want of shipping facilities, the building was crowded with finished wares, awaiting the arrival of a boat, which, together with the building, machinery, a good share of the immense stock piled on the yard, and the contents of the dry houses have been licked up by the devouring element. The loss cannot fall short of $60,000, and will be severely felt by the whole county. We published a statement, a short time since, of the immense business during the last year of this one factory, showing but little short of $250,000. The Company has determined to rebuild at once.

Self-Surrender.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Lansbrough, the young man who shot his brother-in-law, Mike Laffy, last night, while the latter was threatening his wife, surrendered himself to the authorities, to-day, and was sent to jail without bail, as Laffy's condition is critical.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, March 18.—The steamships Scandinavian, Great Western, Republic, City of Brooklyn, and Pariere, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Arrived—The Baltic and Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

Cowhided.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 18.—Mrs. Wilder, the young wife of a Chicago capitalist, publicly horsewhipped Jno. White, proprietor of one of the principal hotels here, this afternoon, about 6 o'clock.

FOREIGN.

French Finances Reported in a Satisfactory Condition.

Additional Details of the Frauds on the Bank of England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 18.—Three shabbily dressed men, believed to be Americans, were arrested in Cork, Ireland, this morning, while attempting to deposit $12,000 in a bank. They are supposed to be the parties who recently committed the frauds on the Bank of England.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The London *Telegraph* of the 5th inst has the following additional particulars of the frauds on the Bank of England:

So far as yet known the firms whose signatures were forged are the following: Messrs. Rothschild; Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.; Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.; Messrs. J. H. Schroeder & Co.; Messrs. Suse & Sibeth; Messrs. B. W. Blydenstein; Messrs. J. & C. Imthurn; the German Bank of London; the London and Westminster Bank; the Union Bank and the Bank of Belgium and Holland. Of the proceeds realized about £50,000 were invested in United States bonds, all of which were purchased from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The person who passed himself off as Warren's clerk was arrested in the office of the Continental Bank, on Saturday morning, the 1st inst., while on his way to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., for a packet of bonds to the value of £20,000, the check for which had been duly paid by the Bank of England the previous days. Of course, the firm in question knew nothing of the bills, and the fraudulent nature of the transactions was then for the first time ascertained. The bonds which have been advertised are payable to bearer, and are those of which Warren himself has obtained possession.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, March 18.—The annual budget was presented to the National Assembly yesterday. It shows a most gratifying condition of the public funds. There is now in the Treasury half of the sum due to Germany, and no loan will be required to complete the payments of the war indemnity at the dates designated in the convention signed on Saturday last by Thiers and Count von Arnim.

PARIS, March 18.—The manager of the *Rappel* newspaper has been summoned to answer the charge of violating the laws regulating the press.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, March 18.—A recent order from the City of Mexico to the Collector of Customs here, prohibits importers sending foreign merchandise hence to other cities within the Zona Libra as heretofore, which in effect largely curtails the operations within the "free belt," as the goods ostensibly sent from here to other places for consumptpion within the Zona Libra have found their way into the interior without the payment of duty to the Government.

ITALY.

ROME, March 18.—The Pope gave an audience yesterday to 100 Canadians, who served in the Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness congratulated the visitors on their steadfast devotion to the Church.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., March 18.—The *Globe* substantiates the charge of forgery against Dodge, the member for North York, by publishing a letter from Canon Ramsey denying his ever having written the letter signed by his name.

Considerable damage has been done in various quarters by the high winds which prevailed on Sunday night.

The Ontario Government proposes to establish three new Normal Schools in the Province.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Numerous petitions are being presented to Parliament, asking for a prohibitory liquor law. Several petitions have been presented against the return of certain members. Some time was occupied in considering the question of privilege in the case of the *Globe's* charges against Dodge, member for North York. The Speaker allowed it to exhaust itself, when the question was dropped.

The news from Manitoba represent much bitterness of feeling against the Hudson's Bay Company and the Manitoba Government on account of the incorporation of Winnepeg.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS-RUBINSTEIN CONCERT.

The second Thomas-Rubinstein concert was given last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church to a good audience, but not as large as it should have been considering the attractive character of the programme, which was much better than that of the first evening. The concerto for the evening was Beethoven's No. 4, and those who had the good fortune to hear it will long remember it, not only as one of the grandest of Beethoven's compositions, but as the most superb musical performance ever heard in this city. Both Rubinstein and Thomas seemed to enter more fully into the spirit of the glorious music than they did on the evening previous, even in Rubinstein's own concerto, which may have been, in part, owing to the fact that they were playing in an auditorium where they could hear each other, and where the piano and orchestra could maintain some mutual relations of sympathy. The orchestra gave itself to its work with most conscientious endeavor, as it always does when Beethoven's music is before it, and fairly divided the honors with Rubinstein. The latter, especially in the slow movement, did some of his grandest work, not only playing with his usual finish of technique and absolute precision of time, which he seemed to preserve even through the orchestral passages in the swaying of his body, but also by his keen appreciation of the sentiment of the composer and the exquisitely beautiful manner in which he developed the ideas of the composition. The playing of this slow movement was the tenderest and most purely poetical effort on the piano ever heard here, and was of itself a musical treat which will not soon be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to hear it. Notwithstanding the severe demand which such a performance must make upon the endurance of the player, he gave the Schumann Carnival with a dash and esprit which were irresistible, especially in the Davidite March which closed it, which he performed as freshly and forcibly as if he had but just sat down to the piano

Wieniawski created a perfect furore by his masterly playing of his own violin concerto, which culminated in a very emphatic encore, to which he replied with Paganini's Carnival of Venice, which was such a marvel of technique that it called out even the loud applause of the orchestra itself. The orchestra played the overture to Cherubini's "Water Carrier," Wagner's spirited Huldigunges March, and the second part of Berlioz's picturesque dramatic symphony of Romeo and Juliet, which was highly colored, as is all of his music. As a whole, the concert was the best ever given in this city. This afternoon the last concert of the season will be given in Aiken's Theatre, with the following splendid programme:

Overture to "Genevieve" .... Schumann
Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.
Concerto, E Flat .... Liszt
Mr. Anton Rubinstein and Orchestra.
Concerto, For Violin .... Mendelssohn
Mr. Henri Wieniawski and Orchestra.
Finale, "Prometheus," Op. 43 .... Beethoven
Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.
Overture, "Rienzi" .... Wagner
Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.
(a) Songs Without Words .... Mendelssohn
(b) Nocturne, } (c) Ballade, } .... Chopin
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
(a) Legende, } (b) Airs Russes, } .... Wieniawski
Mr. Henri Wieniawski.
Rakoczy Marsch .... Liszt
Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

An audience but little below the average in point of numbers greeted Mr. Booth's appearance last evening in the role of *Cassius* in "Julius Cæsar," the character which is now quite generally regarded as the strongest in the play. Both in physique and peculiar school of acting, Mr. Booth seems to be more distinctively fitted for this part than for that of *Brutus*. Its salient qualities are those of bitterness and intensity, and in these phases of feeling Mr. Booth is thoroughly at home. His handling of the character is open to the objection that its moody intensity and bitter melancholy are magnified unduly, to the extent of becoming harsh, saturnine, and misanthropical in his bearing toward his brother Romans. In this appears the individuality of the actor, among whose faults in conception and treatment, that of extreme moderation may not be included. Mr. Booth is nothing if not intense in nature and dramatic culture. He gives to *Cassius* his rightful rank in the story—that of the chief conspirator, and the moving spring of the events that follow; but it may be questioned whether he does not, at the same time, carry too far the assumption of superiority over his coadjutors. It is the "star's" undoubted knowledge to command, if he can, by legitimate means, the lion's share of the attention of his auditors, but not to the extent of interference with the established relations of the characters toward each other. For instance, in the garden scene, after the plan of the assassination has been agreed upon, Mr. Booth speaks with tone and gesture of stern command, the sentence: "Friends, disperse yourselves," giving it as a peremptory order, and not as a suggestion. Apart from the apparent desire for prominence, and the occasional disposition to piece out *Cassius* with individual contributions to the elements of the character, Mr. Booth's rendition is powerful and masterly. The grim tenacity of purpose, the gloomy suspicion, the profound discontent, the earnestness of hate, and the strength of friendship,—all these attributes are reproduced with perfect consistency and consummate art. The climax of rage evoked by *Antony's* ill-timed wailings at the killing of *Cæsar* was finely constructed, and the unwilling exit was a superb piece of action. The quarrel scene with *Brutus* was one of the best portions of the rendition, and secured a storm of applause. The exchange of leading characters was effected more successfully than might have been expected. As *Brutus*, Mr. O'Neill was earnest, manly, and dignified, showing an intelligent perception of the requirements of the role, and manifesting a praiseworthy determination to give it his best ability. He can improve the impersonation greatly by speaking his soliloquies with more deliberation and slowness. It is due to Mr. Power to say that he appeared more acceptable as *Antony* than as *Cassius*. He is sadly out of his element, however, in parts of this magnitude. Mr. Maynard has need to keep his eye on his aspirates, in order to prevent the recurrence of the noticeable speech: "Cæsar will stay at *ome* to-day." With all his royal munificence, history omits to mention that great *Cæsar* dispensed (with) his "h's" so profusely as all that. To-night Mr. Booth appears as *Marc Antony*.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some injustice, I think, has been done to our State's Attorney by the various criticisms which have been made of late upon his conduct in the trial of criminal cases. The conclusion which the public seems to have reached reflects somewhat upon the efficiency, if not the integrity, of that officer, and I think, to some extent, unjustly so. He may lack some of the qualifications of a good lawyer, but there are some in which he is not lacking. He is the equal of any man at this bar in energy, zeal, and a willingness to work. He can try more cases in a given space of time, and he does, in fact, try four times as many, as any member of this bar, without exception.

It may be, as is claimed by some, that he is overpaid; it is certain that he is overworked. He tries four times as many cares as he ought to be called upon to try. If he could try his cases four times as well as he does, the result would be satisfactory to everybody but the criminals themselves. But this is not possible. If he were required to try only one-fourth as many as he now does, the result would be equally satisfactory, and this is possible.

Let the Legislature at once pass an act giving the County Commissioners power to appoint three additional State's Attorneys in "all counties having a population of 70,000, or upwards,"—the compensation of such officers to be paid out of the fees collected by State's Attorneys in such counties. These amount to from $8,000 to $10,00 per annum, exclusive of the salary of $7,000 now allowed by law to such State's Attorneys.

The conviction of criminals would thus become certain and efficient, and the expense be no greater than at present. S.

CHICAGO, March 17, 1873.

POSTAL-CARDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reference to an article in last Sunday's TRIBUNE on postal-cards and their demerits, signed W. E. Hassell, I beg to offer a few remarks, as the individual who penned those lines on which Mr. Hassell comments could know but little of the postal system of England. Postal-cards are quite as private as letters during their transmission through the post, every officer being forbidden, under penalty of dismissal, to disclose their contents; and, provided they are obscene, they have the authority to prevent the same from being delivered. Written in pencil, they are quite illegible after transmission. I speak from experience, having served in the capacity of Postmaster.

Mr. Hassell's improvement that he suggests, would not remedy these evils. In the first place, any evil-disposed person, wishing to send impertinent messages for others to read during their transmission, would not be likely to fold them in the manner described by Mr. Hassell. Again; if his process were to be put in operation, would it not be as well to dispense with postal-cards, and have half-penny postage at once? Stamped envelopes, or even wrappers, would answer the purpose, without the trouble of inventing something that would be quite superfluous. H. I. D.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1873.

Burning of a Church in Italy--Loss of Life.

From the Voce della Verita, Feb. 14.

The little Church of St. Bernard, at Foligno, took fire during Vespers on Sunday last, and the drapery, which had not been removed since the celebration of a recent festival, rapidly spread the flames throughout the edifice. Women blockaded the main entrances, screaming and uttering prayers. The muslin and gauze burned almost with the rapidity of gunpowder, and large sheets of flames traversed the church in every direction. The heat became intense, and sparks fired the dresses of many women and children. The report that a woman had been crushed to death caused the crowd to rush into the interior of the church, where five victims were burned to death. When the crowd had rushed back they found themselves flanked by fire, as large piles of chairs, kneeling-stools, and benches on either side of the door had been reached by the flames and were burning. The fumes of the burnt drapery were suffocating, and it is the general opinion that the unfortunate females whose lives were sacrificed were first overcome by the stifling smoke. Only two of the bodies have been identified, viz: Ella Forin, a young woman who had been married only two weeks, and Cecilia Perrone. The new altar of the church, with its magnificent tabernacle and rich tapestry is in ruins. Many rare pictures, including an original by Domenichino, are gone. The organ and choir are destroyed. In fact nothing remains of the beautiful shrine of San Bernardo but its charred and desolate pillars and walls.

President Grant and Woman's Suffrage.

From the Golden Age.

The *Golden Age* has received on good authority an anecdote giving a peep into the mind of President Grant on the woman question. Mr. Sargent and Mr. Howe, of Boston, and Mr. Willard, a member of Congress, called on the President shortly before his inauguration, and asked him to insert into his inaugural speech a few kindly words in behalf of woman's suffrage. He answered that he was *opposed* to it. They reminded him that the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia, and on which he was nominated, said in its fourteenth resolve something which the President's female supporters had supposed to mean woman's enfranchisement. He gave a knowing wink, as much as to say, "Well, that was for buncombe," and dismissed the subject with a laugh, saying he would see about it. We mention the occurrence in order to notify those lazy advocates of woman suffrage who expect the Republican party to achieve this reform for them, that they have nothing to expect from the President or from the party, and that the best thing they can do in the emergency is to fall back upon themselves, and go to work as of yore.

How a Hotel-Keeper Knows an Honest Man.

A New York hotel-keeper has discovered an infallible rule for determining the honesty of his customers. He says: "I have made it a rule in my house, whenever a man wants a room and has no baggage, to demand pay in advance, as is usual. If he manifests no objection, and puts his hand in his pocket for money, I tell him it is all right; that he can pay just as well when he goes away. That kind of man always pays. But there is another sort of fellow who, when informed of the rule, pretends to be very indignant, insisting that he is a gentleman, by——, and is not in the habit of having his name questioned or his honesty doubted. In such a case, I invariably insist on the production of the funds, for I know if I don't get them then I never should get them in the world. Men who talk about their honor, and assume to be insulted when requested to pay, can be depended on for first-class dead-beats."

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,086	8,377	273
Tuesday	3,500	13,000	1,600
Total	6,586	21,377	1,873
Same time last week	5,542	13,532	1,302
Week before last	4,899	29,719	2,575

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,288	5,818	.....

CATTLE—Owing partly to the large supply on sale, and partly to the unfavorable reaction at the East, the market was dull, and sensibly easier. The arrivals since Saturday have been 6,586, or 1,044 more than for the same time last week, and 1,687 more than for the corresponding period week before last. The attendance of buyers was full, and the quality of the stock offered was above the average, and mainly well suited to the wants of the trade; but these favorable circumstances were counterbalanced by the excessive character of the supply, and the reported depreciation of values at the East, and, as before stated, trading was slow at weak and irregular prices. The number on sale today reached fully 4,000, of which less than 2,000 were disposed of. Sales were principally on New York, Boston, Albany, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo accounts, at $4.50@5.00 for common to medium steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, and at $5.25@6.00 for good to choice qualities, averaging from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs. R. Strahorn & Co. sold a large drove (90 head) at $6.15, and a bunch of extra steers, averaging 1,474 lbs, was bought by Isaac Waixel at $6.50, but, with these two exceptions, nothing fetched over $6.00. Butchers were idle, nor were feeders operating to any considerable extent, and, so far as common grades were concerned, trade may almost be said to have been at a stand-still. Holders of thin common butchers' stuff would have been glad to close out at a material concession from previous rates, but just how much lower prices really were it is impossible, in the absence of sales, to determine. Stock steers are nominally firm, and the demand may be expected to keep pace with the supply.

Thus far during the present week the Jews have been the principal operators, the purchases of Isaac Waixel alone embracing 1,500 head. His purchases yesterday amounted to 1,014 head.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@4.85

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
111	good steers	1,269	$5.65
18	good steers	1,200	5.65
15	good steers	1,320	5.25
17	light fleshy steers	1,050	4.50
16	medium steers	1,140	4.75
16	choice steers	1,411	5.90
10	medium steers	1,140	4.75
16	good steers	1,260	5.55
90	choice steers	1,492	6.15
16	medium steers	1,250	5.00
31	good steers	1,338	5.50
56	Texan steers	1,083	4.00
16	choice steers	1,240	6.00
17	good steers	1,313	5.40
16	good steers	1,389	5.40
29	butchers' steers	1,238	4.25
14	cows	960	3.12½
30	choice steers	1,353	5.75
32	choice steers	1,367	5.75
18	fair steers	1,133	4.90
17	fair steers	1,052	4.50
15	fair steers	1,230	5.25
17	fair steers	1,187	4.90
12	cows	773	3.65
15	extra steers	1,474	6.50
122	Texan steers	1,283	5.12½
14	rough steers	1,317	5.00
32	good steers	1,242	5.20
20	good steers	1,210	5.25
20	good steers	1,370	5.50
26	stock steers	1,008	4.50
20	stockers	906	4.25
22	fair steers	1,232	5.00
16	good steers	1,288	5.45
17	cows	961	4.00
30	fleshy steers	1,055	4.55
17	good steers	1,229	5.00

HOGS—There was less animation in the hog trade, and prices were weak and lower. The supply was by no means large, but was composed of a class of stock but poorly suited to the wants of buyers, and this fact, taken in connection with reports of lower prices at the East, caused general depression among all classes of operators, and prices settled back to about the closing rates of last week, or to $4.75@5.20 for poor to choice. Even at the reduction, there was nothing like activity in the demand, and moderate as was the supply not all the offerings found buyers. Sales were effected at $4.75 @4.95 for poor to common; at $5.00@5.05 for medium, and at $5.10@5.20 for good to choice—principally at $5.00@5.10.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	235	$5.00	27	292	$4.75	99	222	$5.00
59	213	5.10	23	199	5.10	54	225	5.10
64	242	4.85	36	238	5.15	72	202	5.00
44	251	4.85	46	178	5.10	46	247	5.00
68	192	5.10	38	190	5.10	49	207	5.12½
104	206	5.05	67	363	5.20	65	231	5.10
115	240	5.20	46	248	5.00	34	260	5.00
51	315	5.00	63	230	5.12½	43	326	5.05
35	190	5.00	56	198	5.10	54	228	5.10
30	333	4.80	47	192	5.05	49	200	5.10
65	198	5.05	55	208	5.00	48	199	5.00
56	265	5.05	83	179	5.00	69	147	4.80
60	236	5.15	37	172	4.80	63	229	5.12½
70	202	5.05	46	318	4.80	59	249	5.15
24	266	5.20	38	260	5.12½	58	210	5.10
57	203	5.05	40	237	5.12½	49	303	4.90
65	211	5.05	33	194	5.12½	69	182	5.15
39	197	5.05	72	175	5.00	60	140	4.80
52	204	5.05	21	190	5.10	54	290	5.05
70	210	5.00	48	191	4.85	54	198	5.12½
50	254	5.10	68	213	5.10	59	231	5.10
136	196	5.00	48	193	5.05	59	260	4.75
29	207	4.90	60	236	5.15	80	202	5.00
37	300	5.05	50	213	5.05	51	224	5.05
65	219	5.10	64	214	5.00	56	193	5.00
29	205	5.10	130	209	5.00	68	220	4.90
59	250	5.00	54	195	5.10	49	198	5.00
72	198	6.05						

SHEEP—Were in better request and prices are firmer, as the receipts were light and not sufficient to supply the wants of the local and outside buyers in attendance. The quality was better than usual, and most of the sales were effected at $4.00@5.25. We quote poor to common at $3.50@4.00; medium at $4.25@4.50, and good to strictly choice at $4.75@5.65. The following are some of the transactions:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
90	90	$4.25	77	96	$5.25	24	125	$5.25
150	106	5.65	96	101	5.50	43	92	5.00
167	86	4.87½						

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18.

During the week under review steadily fair activity has characterized the demand for staple domestic and foreign dry goods, and prices have been sustained with unequivocal firmness. The attendance of interior merchants is noticeably on the increase, and there can be no doubt that a continuance of the present spring-like weather would impart a decided stimulus to trade, as the elements essential to a large distribution of merchandise are not wanting. Aside from staple textiles, the movement continues a little slack.

The carpet trade is slowly improving, the volume of sales for the past week exceeding that of any of the preceding weeks of the present season. The demand, however, is still far from being active, and prices are only indifferently sustained. Below are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12½
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	12
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	14	Hoosier, 4-4	12
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	13½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	12
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	15 c	Amoskeag	15 c
Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13
Bates	15	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	15
Wamsutta	20	Dwight Star	15½
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langden, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17½	Gold Medal	14
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	12½
Hill	16	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	26 c	Warren, AXA	23
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	18
Otis, AXA	23	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	21	Haymaker	14
Otis, CC	18	Boston	12½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS. *Tapestry Brussels.*			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	85	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—BARRETT—At the residence of S. M. Davis, Esq., Irving Park, Ill., by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the First M. E. Church, Chicago. Mr. Carlton A. Smith, of Milford, Pa., to Miss S. E. Barrett, of Irving Park. No cards.

DEATHS.

MATLACK—In this city, March 16, at 177 Campbell-av., of consumption, Lucius C. Matlack, aged 27 years.

Funeral services will be held in the First Methodist Church (of which he has been a member during the past six years), corner of Clark and Washington-sts., at 10 a. m., Thursday. The remains will be taken to Rosehill for interment. Mr. Matlack was a young man of rare moral worth, and his death brings sorrow to a wide circle of acquaintances, by whom he was universally esteemed. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 5, 1846.

☞ New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

RYE—March 16, at his residence, Palatine, Cook County, Rev. Peter K. Rye, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place.

BOYD—The remains of the late Col. James S. Boyd have been brought on from Kansas, and will be reinterred at Rosehill, Thursday, March 20, at half-past 1 o'clock. Train leaves depot at 1 p. m.

McMAHON—On Monday, 17th inst., at 218 Walnut-st., Fanny, eldest daughter of John L. McMahon.

☞ Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, papers please copy.

YERBURY—On Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., Euphemia, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 8 days, beloved child of Nellie and John H. Yerbury.

Funeral from their residence, No. 87 West Madison-st., to Calvary Cemetery, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY RARE CHANCE TO ANY RESPONSIBLE party wishing to engage in a well-established and lucrative grocery, crockery, provision, and flour and feed business; established in 1857, in a flourishing village 7 miles from Chicago. For particulars inquire at my store at Oak Park, or at Durand & Co.'s, Chicago. Reason for selling, death in my family. WILLIAM STEINER.

A 1 RESTAURANT, ICE-CREAM AND DINING-parlors, located on South Side, for sale. Splendid opening for man with small means. Apply immediately. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business of one of the best patent rights in the country. Patent and titles all clear and secure. A rare chance for a man with small capital. Address M M Q, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE, cheap, in a growing town near Chicago, population 5,000; satisfactory reasons giving for selling. Address A 93, Tribune office.

A BARBER SHOP OF 3 CHAIRS FOR SALE. A well-located and paying stand. Apply to GORIES BLOHM, 126 South Clark-st.

ATTENTION!—BEING FORCED BY CIRCUMstances to leave the city, I would offer for sale my first-class and entirely new saloon and accommodations. Terms easy. For particulars call at 455 Jefferson-st. JAMES KANTENSKY.

BARBER SHOP, WITH OR WITHOUT FIXTURES, for sale cheap. Apply at 30 Blue Island-av.

CORNER GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE for sale, in a good location, doing a good cash business. Inquire at 263 West Chicago-av.

CIGAR-STAND, STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR sale; good business established; only $175. Must be sold at once. Apply at Room 12, 145 South Clark-st.

CONFECTIONARY, BAKERY, CIGARS, AND coffee-house, for sale; a bargain if taken soon. Inquire at 546 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MERchandise in a general store. Will invoice $10,000 or $12,000. Sales yearly are $50,000. Parties wishing to change their business apply to GEORGE S. SAWYER & CO., Mount Pulaski, Logan Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE ONLY HOTEL in Chatsworth, Ill., on T., P. & W. R. R. Best point for hotel business in central Illinois. Address G. O. T., Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE—ONE-THIRD OR one-half interest in a planing mill and furniture manufactory, at a valuation of $15,000, in complete running order, built by present owner, or would rent the same for one to five years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

HALF OR ENTIRE INTEREST IN FLOURING mill for sale; well located for custom and shipping trade. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

I HAVE THE BEST PATENT-RIGHT IN THE United States, which I will exchange for part cash and city property, or land; have been offered $10,000 for one-half; can be seen at No. 344 West Madison-st. J. WARD.

I HAVE $5,000 TO PUT INTO AN ESTABLISHED mercantile or manufacturing business. T 40, Tribune office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Paxton, Ford County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad; one of the best points on the road; a good chance for any one wishing to start a branch yard. Address E. LITTLE & CO., Paxton, Ill., or B. F. FERGUSON, 465 Catharine-st.

OWING TO ILL-HEALTH OF ONE OF THE firm, we offer for sale the property known as "The Kansas City Pearl Honing Mills," established six years, and now doing a fine and constantly-increasing business. The concern has 2 run, 30 in. corn burrs, 2 large size Baltimore honing mills, 40 high-pressure engine, and fully equipped for business; the only mill of the kind west of St. Louis. Terms, part cash; balance, time to suit purchaser. Address BRANHAM & SONS, P. O Box 440, Kansas City, Mo.

OMAHA LIVERY BARN, CORNER TWENTY-third and State-sts., for sale on reasonable terms; room for 60 horses and carriages. Have a nice lot of boarders. A. D. HALL.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A DRUG STORE DOING a business of $15,000 a year, in one of the finest towns in the State; none but a thorough druggist need address. DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

PAINTERS ATTENTION: FOR SALE, AN ESTABlished sign and paint shop, tools, ladders, &c., complete. Address, for three days, SIGN, Tribune office.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE; WELL FITTED UP, in a No. 1 location, and doing a good business. Inquire at 14 North Clark-st.

THE BEST LOCATED DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN the Southwest Division of the city, near the new manufacturing district, for sale. Yearly sales of $50,000. Responsible parties who mean business will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Inquire at 460 Centre-av., junction of Blue Island-av. and Mitchell-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN LOAN me $300 on good security. I will give a situation as hotel clerk at a popular watering place. References required. Address K 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PARTY WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 for the furniture business, or auction and commission of same, with the advertiser, who has had 20 years' successful experience; but by loss from fire requires more capital; A1 references given and required. Call this day at office of Mr. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING SMALL CAPITAL, who wish a good business, call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patent-rights wanted.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established business paying that amount monthly, with a view to increase the same. 116 Washington-st., Room 38.

$5,000—RETIRING PARTNER'S HALF-INterest in best paying restaurant in the city, for sale. Will bear investigation. Good reason for selling. Don't call unless you have the money. 145 South Clark-st., Room 30.

LOST.

LOST—YESTERDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 o'clock, a lady's shawl, black and red stripe, on south side of Madison-st., between Halsted and Dearborn. The finder will please return it to the Central Hotel, 80 South Market-st., and receive a reward.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, ON SOUTH LINcoln or Monroe-sts., a gold breast-pin, with jet centre ornamented with a bunch of grapes in pearls. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving it with WALKER, the clothier, 144 West Madison-st.

LOST—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF TWO houses, between the Ætna Foundry and Dearborn-st. Reward given if delivered to GEORGE OLSEN, 180 North Curtis-st.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN DOG; TAIL AND EARS uncut; answers to the name of "Smink." Return to 120 Warren-av., and be liberally rewarded.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING PAPERS AND letters. Please return to Room 42 Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—NEW HAND BRICK-PRESS, FOR repressing brick; cost $150; will sell for $100. Address M 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ENGINE-BOILER IN GOOD order; also some railroad iron and car-wheels and axles at 468 South Clark-st.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1873, upon the premises of T. W. Adams, corner of Mason and State-sts., one bay pony. The owner can have the same by applying upon the premises and paying charges. T. W. ADAMS, corner of Mason and State-sts.

TAKEN UP—BROWN HORSE ABOUT 8 YEARS old, Saturday night. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. T. W., 876 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS OYSTER MAN, AT CHAPIN & GORE'S, 75 Monroe-st.; none other need apply.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ANY MAN WITH SMALL cash capital—say, anywhere from $10 to $300—can hear of a chance to double it quickly by asking for or addressing MERRILL, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stich, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—AT 22 NORTH CANAL-ST. None but first-class men. WOOD & KING.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN make $10 to $25 per day canvassing for Crofutt's paper, Western World, and Great National Chromo, American Progress. LOYAL S. NYE, General Agent, 18 North Jefferson-st., Chicago. Send for circular.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSers wanted; none others need apply. To the right kind we can show large cash pay. Apply at "Our Fireside Friend," corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO REAP THE GREAT money harvest at Westbrook's Grand Central Hotel and bath-rooms, 13 South Water-st., office up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $10,000, in a first-class paying business, that is no experiment, and will bear investigation. Address A 60, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, TO JOIN an old-established dry goods house. A large business can be done. Address K 55, Tribune office, where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME CAPItal to engage in the retail boot and shoe business in the city or country, by a man of several years' experience in the business. Address K 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $300 TO $500 in a business paying large profits; part of it on contract. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, to open a new hotel on South Side; capital, $5,000. Address U 78, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ESTRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BROWN horse, about 14 hands high and about 14 years old, from 939 Indiana-av., missing since 15th inst. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to DARIUS KNIGHT'S office, Board of Public Works.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 1138 WABASH-AV., SPOTted coach-dog; $5 reward will be paid for its return to above address, or for information as to his whereabouts.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants; hold regular sales every TUESDAY of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c,
ON WEDNESDAY,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ON SATURDAY,
Furniture, Household Goods, Crockery, &c. Outside sales of all kinds attended to, and a specialty made of sales of furniture at private residences. Sales cashed in three days, and cash advances made.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
AT AUCTION!
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Bed Linen, Mirrors, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Silverware, Crockery, and Glassware,
On Wednesday, March 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
229 South Park-av
Genteel Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 19, at 10 o'clock, at 229 South Park-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also Hallet & Davis Piano, almost new. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
BANKRUPTCY!
OVER $50,000 WORTH
OF
WATCHES & JEWELRY
At Auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 87 Market-st.
IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC.
A large consignment of Watches, Chains, and fine Gold Jewelry, consisting of American, Swiss, and English, stem and key-winding Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Ladies' Opera, Leontine, Matinee, and Vest Chains; fine sets Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Rings, &c., &c. These goods are all entirely new and of this year's manufacture and importation, being part of the stock of a large Maiden Lane Jobbing House in New York, who are compelled to realize. Goods on exhibition Wednesday morning.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Open and Top Buggies,
Phaetons, Concord Buggies,
Democrat and Express Wagons,
Single and Double Harness,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, March 19, at 10 a. m., at Exchange, Nos. 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.
☞ Sale peremptory. All work warranted.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Large and Attractive Sale
Of Dry Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hats and Caps, Yankee Notions, Trimmings, Etc.,
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, March 20, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
at salesrooms 55 and 57 South Canal-st. The above are all seasonable goods, just received from the East.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 13 La-Salle-st.

By HODGES & CO.
574 FULTON-ST.---AT AUCTION.
Genteel Furniture, consisting of 1 Parlor suit, Marble top Table, Lace Curtains, Lounge, Chamber set, Parlor Stove, Dining-room Furniture, nice Cook-stove, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, etc.; nice lot of Bedding, Springs, 5 Carpets, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Take street-cars to Paulina-st., above Union Park, two blocks north of Lake-st.; sign of the red flag.
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 10 A. M.
D. LONG, Salesman. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
By Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 19 and 20, at 9½ o'clock.
Dress Goods, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Laces, Ribbons, French Flowers, Cloths, Paisley, Broche, and Lace Shawls, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Towels, and Napkins, Hosiery, Curtain Laces, Hats and Caps, Cutlery and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
☞ Terms cash. Catalogue now ready.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO.,
63 South Canal-st., will sell, SATURDAY, March 22, at 10 a. m., a large lot of Household Furniture, Show Cases, Office Desks, and Chairs; 25,000 Cigars, Single and Double Harness, Sewing Machines, Extension Tables, Crockery Ware, Stoves, Bohemian Glass Ware, &c., &c.